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VOLUME XCVI

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
IN SUMMARY
CONCERNING SALMON AND TROUT FISHERIES

COMPILED BY

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PREFACE

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Salmon and Trout Committee in 1933 and 1935 (Rapp. et Proc.-Verb., Vol. LXXXV, 1ère Partie, pp. 40 and 57, and Vol. XCIV, 1ère Partie, pp. 36 and 53) the following compilation, in summary, has been made of the Laws and Regulations concerning salmon and trout fisheries at present in operation in the various contributing countries. Amendments, if any, as they become operative, will be indicated in the Committee's annual Administrative Reports, and for the convenience of those who desire to keep the present publication up to date off-prints in limited number recording such amendments will be issued.

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Denmark
(excluding the Faroes).

s of fishing.

n-tidal waters (with a few, unimportant
ns) the right to fish is privately owned by
prietor of the land — from bank to mid-
n tidal waters — including fjords — the
ish is free to everybody of Danish nationality.

ods of fishing.

he sea, the most important fishery for salmon
trout takes place around Bornholm, in the
(by hook from October to January and by
s from February to May) and along the
y drift nets and set nets, frequently in con-
with "Pulsning[1])" in the spring, and to a
ee by seine nets — drawn from the shore —
and early summer). The fishery in the open
unts for bigger salmon and sea-trout; the
ishery mainly depends on smaller fish (37—
the major part being sea-trout. Otherwise
non and especially the sea-trout fishery is
ut by weels (mainly in fjords), pound nets
more open coasts), set nets (specially in the
) and in some places (Little Belt) by spears
nction with artificial light. Occasionally,
nd sea-trout are caught during the prosec-
the fishery for other fish, for instance by
d seine. Statistics show that the bulk of
non and sea-trout caught is accounted for
a-fishery.

non-tidal waters fixed engines, for instance
g) nets, set nets, are employed. These must
nd from the bank beyond mid-stream (i. e.
iddle of the current, not in the middle of
r), and where they are fixed on opposite
a distance from each other of less than 35 m.
1/3 of the width of the watercourse must be
n.

e of fixed engines extending across the whole
the water course are, however, permitted

[1]) ding the water with a pole and thereby driving
nto the net.

at certain places by virtue of old grants or charters. To this group belong "gaarde" or weirs (salmon and sea-trout weirs), sea-trout "tene" (a kind of small weir), sea-trout "spring" (a kind of trap) and eel cabins. The "gaarde" (consisting of guiding barriers of wattled fencing and a chamber or cage of wattled fencing, more or less combined with nets) were formerly numerous, but most of them are now out of use. Sea-trout "tene" (guiding barriers of wattled fencing connected with a trap facing towards the sea) — a kind of putcher — are also rare. Sea-trout "spring" on the contrary, are somewhat more numerous (they are usually erected in the free water pools of mills etc., the sea-trout jumping a barrier of fencing and falling upon the bottom of the sluice). Eel cabins exist near many water mills; in addition to eels a certain number of descending smolts (both salmon and sea-trout) are caught and destroyed. These privileged engines must be open for fish either from sunrise to sunset every day or from sunset on Saturdays to sunrise on Mondays (from October 1st to June 30th or throughout the year).

As far as nets are concerned, seines are only of minor importance, while drift nets and various kinds of set nets are used to some extent (single as well as double-walled "Toggernets"). In the Skive-Karup river net fishing for trout is used in connection with artificial hiding places ("Staand") frequently supplemented by scarecrow devices adjusted above the water. In the Kolding river the "Vippegarn" is used, a kind of sweep net which is lifted clear of the water by the fishermen. Bag or stake nets of various construction are frequently used, mostly for trout fishing in small rivulets.

Piked gaffs are illegal in freshwater, while the use of barbed gaffs is legal from 1st May to 14th October only.

Fishing for sport is carried out according to international methods by rod and line. The number of anglers seems to be gradually increasing although this kind of sport is hardly as important as in certain other countries.

The tendency is developing towards the abolishment

of fixed engines and, generally speaking, the decrease of the industrial fishery for salmon and trout in the watercourses due to the development of angling. Owners of the fishing rights, either singly or collectively combined as fishery associations, may issue permits for angling; special regulations for particular watercourses may even be made when let to an association of anglers. By such arrangements it has been possible in a number of districts to save the stock of trout from extermination.

3. Law of fishing.

a) In this connection the following Statutes may be mentioned:

1. "Saltvandsfiskeriloven af $^{31}/_{3}$ 1931" (regulations concerning the sea fishery). Through this a close time for salmon has been introduced during November and December, but for discoloured fish only, and a minimum size of 370 mm. (total length) for salmon and sea-trout has been fixed. Off the estuaries of any important watercourse a closed area has been introduced the extent of which is fixed or may be altered by local committees.

2. "Ferskvandsfiskeriloven af $^{31}/_{3}$ 1931" (regulations concerning fresh water fishery). The most important points in these regulations are:

I. Size limits:

Salmon (Salmo salar)	370 mm.
Sea Trout (Salmo trutta)	370 mm.
Lake Trout (Salmo lacustris)	370 mm.
Trout (Salmo fario)	250 mm.

Measurements are to be taken from the tip of the snout to the end of the caudal fin (total length). Measurements may be increased by regulations, but cannot be reduced. As regards non-migratory trout, of stunted growth found in certain waters, however, a reduced size limit may be fixed if the fish are for personal use or only intended to be used as bait.

II. Close seasons. Salmon, sea-trout, lake trout and trout (in whatever sort of condition; and descending as well as ascending fish) are protected during the months of November and December. The close season may be lengthened by regulations but must not be shortened. Minimum size as well as close season regulations are applicable in the case of fish which have artificially hatched and have been reared and supplied from hatcheries.

III. Illegal engines. Most noteworthy are:

a) Seines and such like engines may not shot or worked across more than half the w of any watercourse and the minimum dist between such engines while being worked shot must be 200 metres.

b) Nets are illegal in water courses (stake or bag-nets excepted) during November December.

c) The use of any net is illegal from sunse Saturday evening to sunrise on Monday morn

d) "Glib" (hand push trap) and "Togger (a kind of double net) as well as all gear which the fish is chased by "Pulsning" illegal in watercourses.

The latter 3 regulations, however, may modified by regulations.

IV. Further, a certain number of regulations for the purpose of securing a free passage migrating fish along the watercourses: Thus construction of a salmon pass may be enfo "by Order".

b) Rules and regulations. Supplemen regulations may be enforced in respect of the fishery "by Orders" and in respect of the fresh w fishery "by Regulation". Such byelaws are local are passed by a majority vote among fishermen owners of fishing rights and they may thereafte confirmed by the Ministry of Fisheries and ac the authority of Statute.

The purpose of these Orders and Regulations is and foremost to secure additional protection of the of fish and secondly to assist artificial propaga

4. Administration.

The administration of the fresh water as we the sea fisheries rests with the "Fiskeridirektor under "Ministeriet for Søfart og Fiskeri". The dir of fisheries is also the head of the fishery co the staff of which consists of 2 controllers a number of assistants and policemen etc., spe selected among fishermen and such men as have s knowledge of fisheries.

England and Wales.

s of fishing.

-tidal waters the right to fish is privately
n tidal waters it is, generally speaking, held
by the Crown for the benefit of the public at
ough there are a few exceptions where a
exclusive right (known as a "several"
is claimed through a title derived from a
ant or charter dating back to pre-Magna
ays.

ods of fishing.

al waters nets are used; seine nets in the
of rivers and drift nets in the open sea and
of the larger estuaries. In certain estuaries
s, known as heave and lave nets and worked
gle individual, are employed.
g in non-tidal waters is a diminishing practice,
iction having become more and more firmly
ed that it is unduly destructive and contrary
est interests of the fisheries. In many rivers
v made illegal by byelaw.
engines are also illegal by Statute. They
stake nets, bag nets, fishing weirs, fishing
is, stopping nets, putts and putchers, and in
any instrument or device fixed to the soil
unattended, by means of which salmon or
y trout are taken. Some fixed engines,
are specifically exempted. They are known
eged fixed engines, their privileged status
o be established on proof that they are an
mode or right of fishing exercised prior to
1862, by virtue of a grant, or charter, or
rial usage. Special conditions as to their use
cribed by Statute; (e. g. fishing weirs must
ided with a free gap of certain specified
ns in the deepest part of the river channel;
ing mill dams must have attached thereto
s of such form and dimensions as are approved
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and
ed in such condition with a constant flow of
nning through it to enable salmon and migra-
ut to pass up and down). These privileged
gines may be acquired compulsorily for
of control or removal.

Generally speaking the non-tidal waters are reserved for fishing with rod and line; and though the quantity and value of the fish secured by this means are very much less than are represented by the catch of the nets in the tidal waters the value of the rod and line fishing from the point of view of rents, rates and taxes is substantially greater. The rod and line fishing may in fact be regarded as constituting the main revenue-producing source and the most potent factor in the preservation, maintenance and development of the fisheries for salmon and trout (and also freshwater fish).

3. Law of fishing.

I) Statutes in force.

Both public and private fisheries are regulated by Statute Law.[1] (See Supplementary Notes.) At the present day the latter is represented by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1929.

The 1929 Act is merely supplementary to that of 1923 and was enacted for the sole purpose of applying to trout the same regulations as were provided for salmon regarding sale and purchase during the annual close season.

The 1923 Act is a consolidation and amendment of the nineteen previously existing Acts of Parliament — dating from 1861 and now all repealed — relating to salmon, trout and freshwater fisheries.

II) Main Statutory provisions.

Among its more important general provisions are:—

a) Prohibition of the use of certain specified instruments and methods for taking fish.[2]

b) Establishment of a general annual close season[3] and of a weekly close time[4] for taking salmon and trout, and also of an annual close season for freshwater fish.[5]

c) Prohibition of the sale and purchase of salmon or trout[6] or freshwater fish[7] during certain specified periods of the year, and of the export of salmon or trout during certain similar specified periods.

d) Prohibition of the taking, or sale, or purchase of unclean[8] or immature[9] salmon, trout, or freshwater fish.

e) Prohibition of the discharge into any waters containing fish of solid or liquid matter poisonous or injurious to fish, to the spawn of fish, or to the food of fish.[10]

f) Obligation to construct fish passes on all new dams[11] and to erect and maintain gratings in mill leats.[12]

It also furnishes the machinery for the creation and constitution of Fishery Boards, and it sets out the powers and duties of those Boards.

Infringement of its provisions is liable to fine, and forfeiture of illegal instruments, and of fish illegally caught, and in some cases to imprisonment.

4. Administration.

The Statute Law is administered by local bodies called Fishery Boards and by a Central Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The jurisdiction of each Fishery Board covers a Fishery District which, with rare exceptions, comprises the whole natural watershedding area of the river (or rivers) included in the District. It also embraces with few and unimportant exceptions the sea coast and the sea (up to the three-mile limit of territorial waters) within certain specified points corresponding to the coastal limits of the area. There are, at the present time, forty eight Fishery Districts under the jurisdiction of as many Fishery Boards.

Representation of the local fishery interests, public and private, is provided for in the constitution of Fishery Boards.

The necessary funds are secured by the imposition of licence duties on the use of the various instruments employed in taking salmon, trout or freshwater fish; and also in some cases by levying contributions payable by owners of private fisheries assessed and rated for the purpose under an Order.

In every Fishery District the right to fish, for salmon, trout or freshwater fish is contingent on the issue of a licence by the Fishery Board for the use of the instrument in question. Even the owner of an exclusive right of fishery is required to take out a licence before he may attempt to catch any salmon, trout, or — with certain exceptions — freshwater fish.

Fishery Boards have extensive powers to regulate by byelaw the various instruments that may lawfully be used (e. g. the length, depth and size of mesh of nets) and even to prohibit the use of any instrument[13] (other than a fixed engine) for taking salmon, trout or freshwater fish within their Districts. Their byelaw powers include the fixing of a minimum size below which no trout or freshwater fish may be taken and the determinaton of a maximum quantity of fish that may be retained by any one person in any one day. The annual close season and the weekly close time may also be modified by byelaw.

As a further check to overfishing, Orders may be made limiting the number of licences issuable for the use of certain kinds of instruments for taking salmon or trout, in public waters.[14]

Orders may, in addition, be made conferring special powers on Fishery Boards for modifying the provisi of the Statute Law.

All such Orders, byelaws and scales of licence dut before they can become operative, have to be confirm by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who m exercise his discretion in the matter, but who required take into consideration any objections a all the associated circumstances.

The essential purpose for which the revenue Fishery Boards is required is the employment water bailiffs, whose duty it is to see that the l general and local, is properly observed, and who vested with the necessary powers to that end.[15]

Proceedings by a Fishery Board for offences agai the Statute Law, or against any byelaw made th under, are to be instituted in a Court of Summ Jurisdiction, offences being punishable by fine (up a maximum of £ 50 for a single offence and £ 5 d for a continuing offence after conviction), by forfeit of any instrument in respect of which the offe is committed or of any fish illegally taken, and, the case of a third or subsequent offence, by impris ment with or without hard labour.

Supplementary Notes.

[1] The Statute Law is of course in addition to a not in substitution for the Common Law — un which owners of private fisheries have a right action.

[2] The use of a gaff (except one consisting of a pl metal hook without a barb used as auxiliary to angl with a rod and line), or a wire noose, or a stroke-ha or an otter lath for taking salmon, trout, or fre water fish is illegal. — Seine nets used for tak salmon or trout must not be shot or worked acr more than three-fourths of the width of the wat being fished, or within one hundred yards from nearest point in the line of shot of any other simi net until the latter has been drawn in and land — Every net used for taking salmon or migrat trout is required to have a mesh of not less than t inches from knot to knot, measured when wet (thou this statutory mesh — as it is called — may be var by byelaw). — The use of fish roe as bait, or o light as a means of taking salmon, trout or freshwa fish is illegal. — The employment of dynamite, li or other noxious substance, for taking or destroy fish is punishable by a fine of £ 50 as a maxim or by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, to a term of three months.

[3] Salmon:— a) for all instruments other than and line — 1st September to 31st January (inclusiv b) for rod and line — 1st November to 31st Janu (inclusive).

Trout:— a) for all instruments other than rod a line — 1st September to last day of February (inc sive), b) for rod and line — 1st October to last of February (inclusive).

(Exceptions are made, as regards taking salmon trout during the close season, for purposes of artifi

ion or for some scientific purpose on the uthority of the Fishery Board or the Minister ulture and Fisheries).

nnual close season for both salmon and trout altered by byelaw, provided that, a) as almon, it is not less than 153 days or begins n 1st September for all instruments other and line, or is less than 92 days, beginning than 1st November, for rod and line and ards trout, it is not less than 181 days, be- not later than 1st September, for all instru- her than rod and line, or less than 153 days, g not later than 1st October (or 1st November ase of migratory trout) for rod and line.]

eekly close time is not applicable to rod and o certain privileged fixed engines known as d putchers (which survive in the estuary evern alone) but is applicable to both salmon t, and covers the period from 6.0 a. m. on to 6.0 a. m. on the following Monday.

weekly close time may be altered by byelaw it is not reduced to less than 42 hours or to more than 72 hours.]

ll instruments — 15th March to 15th June e).

annual close season for freshwater fish may d by byelaw provided that it is not less than .]

eriod for both salmon and trout is 1st Sep- to 31st January (inclusive). Exceptions are ith regard to fish imported from abroad, and have been lawfully caught in Great Britain nd during the open season by means of any ent other than rod and line. During the close season for nets (and for all instruments *generis*) no salmon or trout caught by rod may be sold. [For the convenience of fish the Fishmongers Company affix seals on and trout exposed for sale during this period, tisfied that the sale is lawful, the burden of s to legality falling upon the vendor.] Fish in salmon or trout are not required to be or registered, but every package containing or trout during consignment (whether the or is a fish dealer or not) must be labelled " or "trout", as the case may be.

eriod is the same as the annual close season water fish, viz. between 14th March and 16th xceptions are made as regards fish preserved as bait, and fish intended for re-stocking s.

xpression "unclean" relates to a fish which is o spawn or has recently spawned and not d from spawning.

expression "immature" as regards salmon o a fish of less than 12 inches long (measured e tip of the snout to the cleft or fork of the d as regards trout or freshwater fish to a a length less than may be prescribed by a byelaw applicable to the water in which the fish is taken.

[10] In the interests of manufacturers this prohibition is qualified by certain provisos which considerably curtail its effectiveness. It is a re-enactment, with amplifications, of a provision in one of the repealed Acts and the most that can be said of it is that, while it is not sufficient to prevent all pollution of waters, it is a material improvement (from a fishery standpoint) on the pre-existing means available for checking pollution.

[11] The owner of any dam which since 31st August, 1873, has been built, or rebuilt after having been destroyed to the extent of one-half its length, or raised, or otherwise altered so as to create increased obstruction to the passage of salmon or migratory trout, is required to make and maintain a fish pass of such form and dimensions as shall be approved, under certificate, by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

[12] In any waters containing salmon or migratory trout, the owner of any conduit or artificial channel, constructed since 18th July, 1923, which diverts water for the purposes of a mill, or a canal, or a water undertaking, is required to place and maintain a grating at the inlet and outfall (if necessary) of such conduit or artificial channel to prevent the ingress of salmon or migratory trout. The grating (or such other device as may be required) must be constructed and placed in such manner and position as approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

[13] When private rights of fishery are thus suspended or restricted the owners are entitled to claim compensation if they can show that they have been injuriously affected thereby.

[14] Such Orders cannot be made to apply to any instrument which is worked by one man only and is not worked from a boat. This saving was made for the benefit of the licensees who use instruments known as lave nets and heave (or haaf) nets.

[15] The production of the instrument of his appointment, and of an order signed by the Chairman (or by the Clerk and two members) of the Fishery Board of his District, is sufficient warrant for a water bailiff to enter upon and traverse any lands adjoining or near to any waters in the District (except a dwelling-house or the curtilage thereof) in the execution of his duties. Under a magistrate's order he may remain upon such lands for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours and under a magistrate's warrant he may enter and search premises. For the purposes of the Fishery Acts a water bailiff is deemed to be a constable with the same powers and privileges. His powers include the right to search any boat or vessel, any bag, basket or pocket, which may contain illegal instruments or fish illegally caught. Resistance against or obstruction of a water bailiff in the performance of his duties is an offence.

Finland.

1. Rights of fishing.

In the coastal waters the right to fish is privately owned under the rule that every village contiguous to water shall have its own water area. The extent of waters belonging to the village is defined as follows: Any open body of water measuring in length and breadth eight kilometres or more shall not be controlled by a village to a greater extent than 500 metres from the point off the shore, where a depth of 2 metres begins, at normal height of water; smaller bodies of water in the coastal and archipelago region belong to the adjacent villages.

Within the territory of the village the water area may at will be divided between the individual homesteads. Property in fishing water is always dependent upon landownership.

The territorial waters outside the village waters belong to the State and are open to public fishing, except for salmon and trout (migratory or sea-trout) in the northern parts of the Gulf of Bothnia, viz. in the region between the towns of Oulu and Tornio, where — as well as in some other limited areas of the Gulf of Bothnia — salmon fishing is a State monopoly, dating back to old times.

Notwithstanding the fact that all river waters are privately owned, being the property of the villages, salmon and trout fishing in the rivers discharging into the Gulf of Bothnia is a *jus regale* (in Tornio river held in common by Finland and Sweden): Further, in Kokemäki and Kymi rivers the most important fishing grounds are controlled by the State. Under the State monopoly fishing is leased out for a limited period to fishery corporations formed by landowners and fishermen. The lease most frequently includes the right of fishing with rod and line, the holder being at liberty to transfer his right to a third person.

2. Methods of fishing.

In the sea salmon fishing with hooks is practised only in the eastern parts of the Gulf of Finland. Elsewhere salmon are taken chiefly by means of large fykes, (stakenets, cruives, boxes or traps,) measuring about 2 metres in height. Nets are used to a limited extent in the region Pori-Rauma.

In the rivers fishing is traditionally carried o certain specified fishing grounds and by emplo certain specified methods. Fishing by means of w formerly used on a large scale, is now a diminis practice, owing to the considerable costs invol and the increasing requirements of the woodwor industries (timber floating). At present there worked in the Tornio river four weirs (those Kiviranta, Sumisaari, Paasi and Marjosaari); Kemi river two (Köngäs and Muurola); in Ii r three (Illinkoski, Venäjänkari and Haukka); in K river one (Ränninkoski). All the other weirs form in use have disappeared. There are, however, als certain number of small bank weirs, in Oulu and K rivers, erected for the purpose of regulating flow of water so as to facilitate netting. Furt dredging of the river bed is restricted and confi to certain places (in Tornio, Oulu and Kokem rivers). — Fishing with rod and line is carried on sporting purposes, chiefly in August and during first two weeks of September.

3. Law of fishing.

The law relating to fishing is contained in following Acts: the Boundaries in Water Act, Rights of Water Act, the Act concerning Secti 17 and 18 of the Building Chapter of the Cod 1734 and the Fisheries Act (all dating from 19 Amendment of the three lastmentioned acts is present under consideration.

The most important provisions of the Right Water Act are:—

1. In streams and rivers as well as in navig sounds the main channel must be left open so a enable fish to pass up and down (the main cha being defined as comprising one-third of the t width of water, measured at normal level of w at the deepest point).

2. The owner of any permanently or tempor constructed dam across the main channel is requ to make a fish pass.

3. In great rivers containing salmon no fixed must be constructed across the main channel, ex in waters which salmon as a rule do not ascen

timber floating is likely to cause the more
fisheries to disappear artificial fish culture
be established for the benefit of the waters
ed. So far institutions for such a purpose
en established at Kaihua on Kemi river,
ala on Kokemäki river and at Pyhäkoski on
er (State-owned).
g the provisions in Section 17 of the Building
the following may be cited:—
in channel and other fish passages must
be kept clear of any fixed structure designed
ng fish, unless a right to exploit it for fishing
lly acquired prior to the passing of the Act,
t fishing by means of driftnets be carried on
main channel otherwise than in such a manner
ave the fish passage open to the extent of
its width.
ke or other similar device having a bottom
ot be placed in the sea outwards from the
of any river containing salmon (or white-
or on either side of it within a distance of
etres.
Fisheries Act contains the following provisions:
e employment of explosive, poisonous or
oxious substance for taking fish and of any
device inflicting external wounds upon the
forbidden.
y net and similar appliance for taking salmon
red to have a mesh of not less than 55 milli-
from knot to knot, measured when wet, and any other meshwork device (fyke) of not less than 50 millimetres.

3. Drag-nets are not allowed in rivers, except in places indicated as legal fishing grounds; this provision does not, however, apply to hand-nets worked from land or from a bridge fixed to the soil.

4. Taking salmon and trout in rivers is prohibited from 1st September till last day of April, angling being allowed till September 15th.

5. Salmon and trout of less than 35 centimetres long (measured from the snout to the end of the tail) are to be regarded as immature fish, the sale and purchase of which are prohibited.

(It is proposed to increase the minimum size of salmon to 50 centimetres and to limit the close season for river fishing to the months of September and October, during which the final ascending and spawning take place).

4. Administration.

Administration rests with the Fishery Department of the Board of Agriculture (Maataloushallituksen Kalatalousosasto), matters of great importance being, however, subject to the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Cabinet. Matters pertaining to the lease of fishing rights under State monopoly are settled by the Ministry of Agriculture. The fishery control is in the hands of the provincial governments and of the police officials and policemen under their authority.

France.

1. Droits de Pêche.

A — Cours d'eau et canaux n'affluant pas à la mer et parties de cours d'eau et de canaux affluant à la mer situées en amont du point de cessation de salure des eaux.

a) — Dans les cours d'eau ou parties de cours d'eau qui n'ont pas été déclarés par décret "navigables ou flottables" (petits cours d'eau), le droit de pêche appartient aux riverains des cours d'eau, chacun de son côté, jusqu'au milieu du cours d'eau, en face de sa propriété.

b) — Dans les parties de cours d'eau qui ont été déclarées par décret "navigables ou flottables" ainsi que dans les canaux (eaux du Domaine public), le droit de pêche appartient à l'Etat et est exercé à son profit par location ou délivrance de licences. L'Etat accorde toutefois à tout individu, la permission de pêcher gratuitement dans ces cours d'eau, à la ligne flottante (toute ligne dont l'appât ne repose pas sur le fond du cours d'eau) tenue à la main.

B — Parties des cours d'eau et des canaux affluant à la mer et situées entre l'embouchure de ces cours d'eau ou canaux et le point de cessation de salure des eaux.

Le droit de pêche appartient à l'Etat, mais ce dernier le remet gratuitement, pour l'exercer en son lieu et place, aux individus faisant partie de l'Inscription maritime (Inscrits maritimes: citoyens français appelés à servir dans la marine de guerre). Ces Inscrits maritimes exercent le droit en question à titre de privilège exclusif: la pêche à la ligne flottante tenue à la main, permise gratuitement à tout individu dans les rivières navigables et flottables, ne peut donc être exercée ici que par les seuls Inscrits maritimes. L'Etat se réserve seulement le droit de délivrer des licences de pêche aux propriétaires de bateaux de plaisance, mais ces derniers ne peuvent pêcher que pour leur consommation personnelle et familiale et n'ont pas le droit de vendre le produit de leur pêche.

L'emplacement du point de cessation de salure des eaux, limite de la zône où s'exerce le privilège de pêche des Inscrits maritimes, est fixé par décret.

Antérieurement à 1926 (décrets des 8 Novembre et 28 Décembre 1926), la zône réservée à l'exercice du droit privilégié de pêche des Inscrits maritim s'étendait dans les fleuves, rivières et canaux affl à la mer, en amont du point de cessation de sal des eaux, jusqu'au point où se font sentir les hautes marées (Manche, Océan Atlantique) ou d les mers sans marées (Méditerranée) jusqu'au p où peuvent remonter les bâtiments de mer. individus appartenant à l'Inscription maritime dep un certain nombre d'années lors de la parution décret de 28 Décembre 1926, ont conservé et c serveront leur vie durant, le privilège de pê gratuite dans les sections de cours d'eau compri entre le point de cessation de salure des eaux l'ancienne limite de l'Inscription maritime: toutefo ce privilège n'est plus exclusif et l'Etat exploite droit de pêche à son profit dans les sections de co d'eau en question.

2. Méthodes de Pêche (du saumon).

A — Petits cours d'eau.

La ligne montée sur canne tenue à la main l'engin le plus employé (pêche au lancer).

B — Cours d'eau navigables et flottables.

La ligne indiquée au paragraphe ci-dessus encore employée, tout au moins dans les cours d'e sans grande largeur, mais les filets deviennent les struments de pêche principaux: on utilise:

a) — des filets en nappes verticales avec sans poches, sans monture rigide:

fixes — c'est-à-dire ceux dont la partie inférie est retenue au fond de l'eau au moyen de piquets de poids: tramails et araignées fixes.

dormants ou dérivants — généralement a chés en deux points seulement à un support fixe (r piquet, etc. . . .) et susceptibles d'onduler plus moins sous l'action du courant: tramails et araig dormants.

mobiles — filets que le pêcheurs déplace stamment dans l'eau en les tirant à la rencontre poisson: senne, etc. . . .

Ces derniers filets sont prohibés quand leur pa inférieure balaye constamment le fond de l'eau l'effet d'agencements spéciaux: filets traînant

b) — des filets en forme de poches plus moins profondes, avec ou sans compartime

ifs, généralement montés sur des
igides.
n'agissant qu'autant que le pêcheur les
e, montés sur un cadre rattaché à une
que le pêcheur plonge dans l'eau pour les
usquement quand des poissons passent au-
l'engin: carrelet et dérivés. Les carrelets
être manœuvrés complètement à la main
organisés de telle sorte que leur relèvement
oqué par l'action d'un contre-poids.
en poches comprenant généralement plu-
mpartiments successifs que le pêcheur tend,
ieurs heures, à poste fixe, l'ouverture à contre
verveux, nasses.
s tournants: filets en poche, employés par
n filet à chacune des extrémités d'un cadre
tourner autour d'un axe horizontal: quand
st plongé dans l'eau, le filet opposé émerge.
ts plongent alternativement par rotation du
tte rotation étant assurée soit par le pêcheur
, soit par l'action du courant prenant appui
palettes de bois convenablement fixées à
l: "barros" autrefois nombreux dans le
l'Adour, mais dont l'usage tend aujourd'hui
aître.
urs genres de filets sont fréquemment com-
tre eux:
lets-barrages" comportent par exemple un
vertical à grandes mailles servant simplement
le déplacement du poisson et à l'amener
s d'un carrelet. Ces filets sont d'un emploi
sur la Loire.
et peut aussi être employé concurremment
dispositif en rendant l'emploi plus efficace:
ges" utilisés sur la Loire et l'Allier compren-
obstacle artificiel (paroi de planches, de claies,
formant près de la rive d'un cours d'eau un
qui attire le saumon et où le pêcheur essaye
lre ce poisson au carrelet.
arties inférieures des cours d'eau
t à la mer, en aval du point de cessa-
salure des eaux.

Les Inscrits maritimes emploient presque uniquement des filets:

1° — filets en nappes avec ou sans poches, sans monture rigide:

soit fixes: tramails tendus verticalement sur des pieux, perpendiculairement aux rives dans la zône alternativement couverte et découverte par la marée: le poisson maillé est recueilli à marée basse.

soit mobiles: tramails dérivants et sennes que les pêcheurs tirent en travers du fleuve.

2° — filets en forme de poches plus ou moins profondes montés sur cadres rigides: carrelets, généralement à contre-poids.

3. Lois et Règlements sur la Pêche.

La réglementation de la pêche du saumon dans les cours d'eau et canaux peut être différente, suivant que la pêche a lieu:

1° — dans les cours d'eau et canaux n'affluant pas à la mer, ainsi que dans les parties de cours d'eau et de canaux affluant à la mer, situées *en amont du point de cessation de salure des eaux* (eaux douces): c'est alors la réglementation de la *pêche fluviale* qui est en cause;

2° — dans les parties de cours d'eau et de canaux affluant à la mer, situées *en aval du point de cessation de salure des eaux* (eaux salées): il s'agit alors de la réglementation de la *pêche maritime.*

L'uniformisation, tout au moins partielle, des deux réglementations est d'ailleurs prévue par l'article 4 de la loi du 31 Mai 1865 qui prescrit que "des décrets rendus sur la proposition des ministres de la Marine, de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux Publics règleront d'une manière uniforme, pour la pêche fluviale et la pêche maritime dans les fleuves, rivières, canaux affluant à la mer:

1° — les époques pendant lesquelles la pêche des diverses espèces de poissons sera interdite;

2° — les dimensions au-dessous desquelles certaines espèces ne pourront être pêchées".

Pêche Fluviale.

Pêche Maritime.

I° — Textes en général.

A — Lois.

i fondamentale est la loi spéciale sur la pêche du 15 Avril 1829 complétée et modifiée sur s points par plusieurs lois postérieures, dont importante est celle du 31 Mai 1865.

ois comprennent des dispositions relatives:

la détermination du propriétaire du droit de d'après la nature du cours d'eau; la partie lle de ces dispositions a déjà été indiquée section 1 de cet exposé et il n'y a plus lieu enir ici.

Le texte fondamental est le décret-loi spécial du 9 Janvier 1852, modifié et complété sur plusieurs points par la loi du 30 Janvier 1930.

Ce décret-loi comprend des dispositions relatives:

1° à la conservation et à la police de la pêche (voir ci-dessous, même section).

b) à la fixation des règles de location du droit de pêche dans les eaux où il appartient à l'Etat. Ces dispositions ne présentent pas d'intérêt dans la présente étude.

c) à la conservation et à la police de la pêche. Voir ci-dessous, même section.

d) à la surveillance de la pêche, à la poursuite des délits de pêche, aux peines applicables à ces délits et à l'exécution des jugements. (Voir infra Section 4).

Les principales dispositions *générales* relatives à la conservation et à la police de la pêche contenues dans les lois ci-dessus sont les suivantes:

a) interdiction de placer dans quelque cours d'eau que ce soit aucun barrage, appareil ou établissement quelconque de pêcherie ayant pour objet d'empêcher entièrement le passage du poisson.

b) interdiction de jeter dans les eaux des drogues ou appâts de nature à enivrer le poisson ou à le détruire.

c) interdiction de pêcher à l'explosif.

d) détermination par décret des temps, saisons et heures pendant lesquels la pêche sera interdite dans les cours d'eau quelconques.

e) détermination par décret des procédés et modes de pêche qui, étant de nature à nuire au repeuplement des rivières, devront être prohibés.

f) détermination par décret des filets, engins et instruments de pêche qui seront défendus comme étant aussi de nature à nuire au repeuplement des rivières.

g) détermination par décret des dimensions des filets, engins et instruments de pêche dont l'usage est permis pour la pêche des différentes espèces de poissons.

h) détermination par décret des dimensions au-dessous desquelles les poissons de certaines espèces qui seront désignées, ne pourront être pêchés et devront être rejetés en rivière.

i) détermination par décret des espèces de poissons avec lesquelles il sera défendu d'appâter les hameçons, nasses, filets ou autres engins.

j) détermination par décret des parties des cours d'eau et canaux réservées pour la reproduction du poisson et dans lesquelles la pêche des diverses espèces de poissons sera absolument interdite pendant l'année entière: *réserves de pêche.* — L'interdiction de la pêche pendant l'année entière ne peut être prononcée pour une période de plus de 5 ans, mais peut être renouvelée.

k) détermination par décret des parties des cours d'eau et canaux dans les barrages desquelles il pourra être établi un passage appelé *échelle*, destiné à assurer la libre circulation du poisson.

2° à la surveillance de la pêche, à la poursuite d délits, aux peines applicables à ces délits et à l'exé tion des jugements (voir infra Section 4).

Les principales dispositions *générales* relatives à conservation et à la police de la pêche contenues da le décret-loi ci-dessus mentionné sont les suivant

a) interdiction d'établir aucun établissement pêcherie de quelque nature qu'il soit, sans autorisati ministérielle.

b) interdiction de faire usage pour la pêche de su stances ou appâts pouvant enivrer ou détruire poisson et de vendre et transporter le poisson q aurait été ainsi capturé.

c) interdiction de faire usage pour la pêche d'e plosifs et de vendre et transporter le poisson q aurait été ainsi capturé.

d) détermination par décret des époques d'ouve ture et de clôture des diverses pêches, des pêch qui seront libres pendant toute l'année, des heur pendant lesquelles les pêches pourront être prat quées.

e) détermination par décret des rêts, filets, engin instruments de pêche prohibés, des procédés et mod de pêche prohibés.

f) détermination par décret des dispositions spéc ales propres à prévenir la destruction du frai et assurer la conservation du poisson.

g) détermination par décret des dimensions au dessous desquelles les diverses espèces de poissons n pourront être pêchées et devront être rejetées l'eau.

h) détermination par décret des prohibition relatives à la pêche, à la mise en vente, à l'achat au transport et colportage, ainsi qu'à l'emploi pou quelque usage que ce soit, du frai de poisson.

i) détermination par décret des appâts défendus

j) détermination par décret des conditions d'établis sement des pêcheries.

rdiction de mettre en vente, de vendre,
, de transporter, d'exporter et d'importer
es espèces de poissons, pendant le temps où
en est interdite.
rdiction de transporter des engins ou instru-
pêche prohibés, à moins que ces engins ou
nts ne soient destinés à la pêche dans des
u réservoirs.

B — Décrets et arrêtés pris pour l'application des lois fondamentales.

tain nombre de décrets ont été pris succes-
pour l'application des lois sur la pêche
ci-dessus.
rs dont les dates sont sans intérêt ici,
ent:
parties navigables et flottables des fleuves
s;
parties des cours d'eau et canaux réservées
reproduction et où la pêche est interdite
l'année entière: *réserves de pêche;*
parties des cours d'eau et canaux dans les
desquelles pourra être prescrit l'établisse-
chelles à poissons.
ret du 5 Septembre 1897 règle les conditions
tion de la plupart des prescriptions des lois
êche et constitue actuellement le document
relatif à la réglementation de la pêche
n France.
à remarquer que ce décret délègue aux
des divers départements certains pouvoirs
l'augmentation de la durée des périodes
tion de pêche, à la fixation des conditions
et même à l'interdiction totale d'emploi de
filets et engins de pêche. Les décisions ainsi
r les Préfets, après avis des conseils généraux
départements font l'objet d'arrêtés préfec-
ne devenant d'ailleurs exécutoires qu'après
ion ministérielle, prise au vu de l'avis d'une
on spéciale dite "Commission de la pêche

st donc possible de connaître la réglemen-
la pêche *fluviale* en vigueur à un moment
n point donnés du territoire français qu'en
nt, non seulement les décrets généraux
pour l'ensemble du territoire, mais également
préfectoral sur la police de la pêche fluviale
ur au lieu considéré.
cataires de pêche et les porteurs de licences
cours d'eau et canaux du Domaine public,
n soumis à des conditions particulières pour
e du droit de pêche loué, par exemple à des
ns du nombre des pêcheurs et des engins.

Les modalités d'application du décret-loi du 9 Janvier 1852 sont réglées par le décret du 10 Mai 1862, modifié ou complété sur quelques points par divers décrets ultérieurs. Les décrets des 26 Juillet 1927 et 1er Février 1930 ont, en particulier, donné aux Directeurs de l'Inscription Maritime, en ce qui concerne les poissons vivant alternativement dans les eaux douces et salées, le droit d'augmenter les périodes réglementaires d'interdiction de la pêche ou même d'interdire complètement pour un certain temps la pêche de ces poissons. Il convient ainsi, pour connaître la réglementation de la pêche *maritime* en vigueur à un moment et sur un point donnés du territoire français, de consulter à la fois les décrets généraux valables pour l'ensemble du territoire et les arrêtés locaux des Directeurs de l'Inscription Maritime.

II° — Dispositions applicables au Saumon.

A — Dispositions relatives aux temps, saisons et heures pendant lesquels la pêche du saumon est interdite.

a) *Période générale d'interdiction: du 30 Septembre exclusivement au 10 Janvier inclusivement.*

La durée de cette période peut être augmentée par les Préfets dans leurs départements.

En dehors de cette période générale d'interdiction:

b) *La pêche n'est permise que depuis le lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil:* toutefois, les filets et engins réglementaires peuvent être laissés dans l'eau pendant la nuit, à condition de n'être placés et relevés que depuis le lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil. Par ailleurs les préfets peuvent en ce qui concerne spécialement le saumon et d'autres poissons migrateurs, en autoriser la pêche pendant 2 heures au plus après le coucher du soleil et 2 heures au plus avant son lever dans certains emplacements des fleuves et rivières navigables spécialement désignés.

c) *La pêche avec filets et engins fixes est interdite* du samedi à 6 heures du soir au lundi à 6 heures du matin.

d) *La pêche est interdite* dans les parties de cours d'eau et canaux dont le niveau serait accidentellement abaissé, soit pour y opérer des curages ou travaux quelconques, soit par suite du chômage des usines ou de la navigation, pendant tout le temps de l'abaissement du niveau.

Période générale d'interdiction: du 30 Septe exclusivement au 10 Janvier inclusivement.

La durée de cette période peut être augmentée les arrêtés des Directeurs de l'Inscription Mari

B — Dispositions relatives aux procédés et modes de pêche.

a) Il est interdit de placer dans les cours d'eau et canaux quelconques, aucun barrage, appareil ou établissement quelconque de pêcherie ayant pour objet d'empêcher entièrement le passage du poisson.

b) Il est interdit d'employer simultanément à la pêche des engins de catégorie différente.

c) La longueur des filets fixes ou mobiles *mesurés à terre* ne peut excéder les $^2/_3$ de la largeur mouillée des cours d'eau dans les emplacements où on les emploie. Toutefois, les préfets peuvent autoriser sur des emplacements déterminés l'emploi de filets mobiles dont la longueur *mesurée à terre* atteindrait les $^3/_4$ de la largeur mouillée des cours d'eau.

En aucun cas, les filets fixes ou mobiles et engins de toute nature, quelles que soient leurs dimensions, ne peuvent *occuper* plus des $^2/_3$ de la largeur mouillée des cours d'eau.

d) Plusieurs filets et engins ne peuvent être employés simultanément sur la même rive ou sur deux rives opposées qu'à une distance au moins triple de leur développement.

e) Il est interdit de pêcher à la main, de troubler l'eau et de fouiller au moyen de perches, sous les racines ou autres retraites fréquentées par le poisson.

f) Il est interdit de se servir pour la pêche d'armes à feu ainsi que de toute substance explosible.

g) Il est interdit de se servir pour la pêche de toute substance de nature à enivrer ou détruire le poisson.

a) Il est interdit d'attirer le poisson en pêchan nuit avec des flambeaux, brandons et autres feu

b) Il est interdit de faire fuir le poisson pour donne dans des filets, engins ou instruments de pê en troublant l'eau avec des perches ou en épouvan le poisson avec des chaînes, cliquetis ou de toute a manière.

c) Il est interdit de retenir le poisson en pla des fascines ou amas de pierre aux passelis et di des moulins, en établissant des bâtardeaux à l'em chure des douves, canaux et fossés ou en détour le cours des eaux afin de former des mares d'o poisson ne puisse plus sortir.

d) Il est interdit d'employer des armes à feu co le poisson.

t interdit d'établir dans les cours d'eau des
ayant pour but de rassembler le poisson
mares ou fossés dont il ne pourrait plus
de le contraindre à passer par une issue
pièges.
t interdit d'accoler aux écluses, barrages,
turelles, pertuis, vannages, coursiers d'usines
s à poissons, des nasses, paniers et filets à

t interdit de pêcher avec tout autre engin
ne flottante tenue à la main dans l'intérieur
es, barrages, pertuis, vannages, coursiers
t passages ou échelles à poissons, ainsi qu'à
nce de 30 mètres en amont et en aval de
ges.
Préfets peuvent, en outre, interdire d'autres
ou modes de pêche de nature à nuire au
ent des cours d'eau.
insi que dans la plupart des départements
il est interdit de harponner le poisson et de
de tout instrument permettant de le faire,
sous la glace, ainsi qu'aux feux ou brandons.

— Dispositions relatives aux filets, engins et instruments de pêche défendus.

prohibés tous les filets traînants, à l'excep-
petit épervier jeté à la main et manœuvré
eul homme.
réfets peuvent toutefois autoriser, à titre
nel, l'emploi de certains filets traînants à
e 40 mm au moins pour la pêche d'espèces
, dans les parties profondes des lacs et cours
vigables.
t prohibés les collets ou lacets.
Préfets peuvent en outre interdire d'autres
i seraient de nature à nuire au repeuplement
s d'eau.
ainsi que dans de nombreux départements,
dits "araignées" à mailles de moins de 40 mm,
ils et les carrelets sont prohibés ou étroite-
lementés.

Sont prohibés les filets fixes à poches, les filets traînants, à l'exception de la grande senne à jet. Toutefois l'usage de filets traînants peut être, sur la proposition des Directeurs de l'Inscription Maritime, autorisé par des arrêtés du Ministre de la Marine Marchande, dans les endroits, où soit en raison de la profondeur des eaux, soit pour toute autre cause, il ne présente aucun inconvénient.

D — Dimensions des filets, engins et instruments de pêche permis pour la pêche du saumon.

ailles des filets, mesurées de chaque côté
r séjour dans l'eau et l'espacement des verges
es doivent avoir au moins 40 millimètres.
sure des mailles est prise avec une tolérance
ième.

Les filets fixes doivent avoir des mailles d'au moins 25 millimètres au carré.

Les mailles des filets doivent être mesurées quand les engins sont mouillés.

Les filets flottants ne sont assujettis à aucune dimension de mailles.

Dimension au-dessous de laquelle les saumons ne peuvent être pêchés et doivent être rejetés à l'eau.

limension est de 40 centimètres, mesurés de
naissance de la queue.
d'ailleurs interdit de colporter et de vendre
ons n'ayant pas cette dimension.

Cette dimension est de 40 centimètres, mesurés de l'œil à la naissance de la queue.

Le salage, le transport, la vente, l'achat et l'emploi à un usage quelconque de saumons n'ayant pas cette dimension sont défendus.

F — Espèces de poissons avec lesquelles il est défendu d'appâter les hameçons et engins divers.

Ces espèces sont déterminées dans chaque département par le Préfet. Ce sont généralement toutes les espèces dites "grossissantes" (par opposition aux espèces de poissons qui restent toujours de petite taille).

Il est défendu d'employer comme appât le ainsi que les poissons n'ayant pas atteint la réglementaire (10 centimètres en général); tout les poissons des petites espèces peuvent être emp comme appât.

G — Dispositions relatives à l'interdiction de mettre en vente et de transporter le saumon pendant les temps d'interdiction.

Quiconque, pendant la période d'interdiction, transporte ou débite des saumons doit justifier que ces poissons proviennent de réservoirs où ils auraient été déposés après leur capture dans le temps où leur pêche est libre.

4. Administration; Application des Lois et Règlements.

L'application des lois et règlements sur la pêche est assurée par des fonctionnaires relevant de tro Ministères différents.

1° — *Fonctionnaires des Eaux et Forêts*, relevant du Ministère de l'Agriculture en ce qui concerne:

la surveillance, la police, l'exploitation de la pêche dans les *cours d'eau navigables et flottables non canalisés* situés en dehors des limites de la pêche maritime; la surveillance et la police de la pêche dans les cours d'eau *non navigables ni flottables* (petits cours d'eau) situés en dehors des limites de la pêche maritime.

Ces fonctionnaires sont également chargés de la pisciculture.

2° — *Fonctionnaires des Ponts et Chaussées* relevant du Ministre des Travaux Publics, en ce qui concerne:

la surveillance, la police et l'exploitation de la pêche dans *les cours d'eau navigables et flottables canalisés* ainsi que sur les canaux situés en dehors des limites de la pêche maritime.

Fonctionnaires de l'Inscription Maritime, rele du Ministre de la Marine Marchande pour tou qui concerne la pêche dans les eaux soumises réglementation de la pêche maritime.

Les circonscriptions territoriales de ces fonctionnaires sont:

pour l'Administration des Eaux et Forêts les "Inspections des Eaux et Forêts" dirigées chacune par un Inspecteur des Eaux et Forêts; elles sont groupées en "Conservations des Eaux et Forêts" qui englobent chacune un ou plusieurs départements et qui sont dirigées par un Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts.

pour l'Administration des Ponts et Chaussées, les arrondissements de l'administration préfectorale, dirigés au point de vue de la pêche par des Ingénieurs des Ponts et Chaussées, sous les ordres d'un Ingénieur en Chef des Ponts et Chaussées dont la compétence s'étend sur un département.

Les circonscriptions territoriales de ces fonctionnaires sont:

les "quartiers" dirigés par des Administrateurs l'Inscription Maritime dépendant de Directeurs l'Inscription Maritime placés à la tête d'une Direct de l'Inscription Maritime.

Ces divers fonctionnaires n'ont aucun droit réglementaire; ils recueillent et fournissent les renseigneme nécessaires aux autorités supérieures (Ministres, Préfets,) pour l'adaptation éventuelle de la réglementa aux intérêts actuels (techniques ou économiques) de la pêche, s'occupent de la location de la pêche dans eaux où elle appartient à l'Etat et dirigent les fonctionnaires subalternes chargés de la surveillance et la police de la pêche. Ces derniers fonctionnaires comprennent:

les gardes-pêche spécialement institués à cet effet, les agents subalternes de la navigation (éclusiers, etc.) les gendarmes, ainsi qu'accessoirement les agents des douanes, les employés des contributions indirectes et des octrois.

les gardes-pêche maritimes, les gardes maritimes gendarmes et accessoirement d'autres fonctionna tels que les agents du service des douanes.

Ces agents de surveillance sont autorisés:

ercher les délits en quelques lieux qu'ils soient sauf dans les habitations et enclos y attenant.

ir les filets et engins de pêche prohibés, ainsi poisson pêché en délit.

hercher les poissons à domicile, pendant la d'interdiction de la pêche, chez les aubergistes, chands de denrées comestibles et dans les verts au public.

à saisir les filets et engins de pêche prohibés ainsi que les poissons pêchés en délit.

à rechercher les filets et engins de pêche prohibés, à domicile, chez les marchands et fabricants.

fractions aux lois et règlements sur la pêche sont poursuivies devant les tribunaux correctionnels.

sont punies:
énéralement par des peines d'amendes, allant 100 Frs., par la confiscation des engins et du quelquefois, par l'emprisonnement (10 jours pêche à l'explosif, pêche par empoisonnement transport du poisson en temps d'interdiction eaux, voitures et bêtes de somme, etc.

Elles sont punies:
par des peines d'amendes, allant de 2 à 5.000 Frs.;
par l'emprisonnement (1 jour à 18 mois): pêche à l'explosif, pêche par empoisonnement de l'eau, fabrication d'engins prohibés etc. . . .
par la confiscation des engins et du poisson.

eines sont doublées:
en cas de récidive, c'est-à-dire lorsque le nt a déjà été condamné dans les douze mois nts pour un délit de pêche;

lorsque les délits ont été commis la nuit;

lorsque le transport du poisson en temps iction, a lieu par bateaux, voitures, ou bêtes ne et lorsque le poisson transporté en temps iction a été enivré ou empoisonné.

Les peines sont portées au maximum de l'amende ou de l'emprisonnement, ce maximum pouvant lui-même être doublé, en cas de récidive, c'est-à-dire lorsque dans les 2 ans précédents, il a été rendu contre le contrevenant un jugement pour délit de pêche.

Les peines sont doublées lorsque le transport de poisson n'ayant pas la taille réglementaire a lieu par bateaux, voitures ou bêtes de somme.

Germany.

1. Rights of fishing.

A distinction is made in the fishery laws between coastal waters and inland waters. Coastal waters are the parts of the North Sea and the Baltic under the State's sovereignty, and they include the open bays, the Baltic Lagoons (Haffs) and parts of the lower reaches of rivers discharging into the sea. All other waters are inland waters. In every river channel the demarcation between coastal and inland waters is fixed separately.

In the coastal waters in respect of which there is no personal ownership every German national has freedom to fish. In the inland waters and in coastal waters in which there is personal ownership (bays, lagoons, river estuaries, etc.) the owner possesses the right to fish. In some waters the fishery rights are based mainly on the grounds of old privileges granted to riparian settlers, parishes, etc. not otherwise possessing proprietary ownership.

The owner of the water or the person holding the right to fish exercises his right personally or by a lease.

2. Methods of fishing.

A. North Sea.

In the open North Sea there is no special fishery for salmonidae. Sometimes, however, they (mainly sea-trout) comprise part of the catch of the steam fishing vessels.

In the coastal waters of the North Sea, viz. in the Lower Elbe and the Lower Weser, drift nets (Treibnetze or Treibgarne) are used.

B. Baltic Sea.

In the open Baltic the salmon fishing is carried on by means of lines furnished with baited hooks, drift nets and fixed nets. The latter are moored at one end only.

In the coastal waters of the Baltic fishing for salmon and sea trout is practised by means of fixed nets, in the Frisches Haff by means of what are known as salmon stake-nets (Lachslanken), in the East Prussian Lagoons (Haffs) by means of baskets and along the whole coast with shore nets (draft nets). The last named form of gear takes mainly the younger salmon. At times fairly large numbers of salmon are found in the herring fly-nets (Bundgarnen) during the spring months. (For detailed account of the gear used in the Baltic salmon fishery see Fischer-Henkin "Die Ostseefischerei in ihrer jetzigen Lage", Publ. Circ. No. 13 B. Copenhagen 1906).

C. Inland waters.

Apart from draft nets, fixed nets and baske special gears are employed in the salmon fishery i the inland waters, particularly in the Rhine. Of th moveable nets (Senknetzen) the following may b specially mentioned: the "salmon draft net" (Salmen garn) of the middle Rhine, the "Salmenwage" of th upper Rhine, and the gear known as "Lachssenken on the weirs (e. g. off Hameln on the Weser). In th upper Rhine there is another kind of salmon trap known as the spring drop trap ("Federschlagfalle" a kind of crib or cruive) combined with a bag-net

Salmon fishing with rod and line in Germany i commercially unimportant, and is confined almos entirely to fishing for sport.

3. Law of fishing.

A. Laws.

There is no fishery law universally applicabl throughout Germany. Each Federal State (e. g Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Bavaria) has its own fisher law. These laws remain in operation within the area of the former federal states.

No Federal State has special laws as regards salmo fisheries. The regulations governing salmon fisherie are contained in the fishery laws of the states and i the executive regulations made under them. To thes have to be added the orders of the provincial author ties and of other bodies for smaller districts.

The legal provisions are often different in differen states in respect of the same matter (cf. the schedul of minimum sizes below). In order to obviate th difficulties which otherwise might arise betwee adjoining states, interstate agreements confirmed b treaties are concluded for the purpose of introducin conformity of regulations for fishery protection an improvement (e. g. Agreement between Prussia an fourteen other Federal States of 3rd December, 187 with two supplements of 8th May, 1880, and 28t April, 1917). There is also a "Treaty between Germany the Netherlands and Switzerland relating to th regulation of the salmon fishery in the waters of th Rhine", made on the 30th June, 1885, to whic Luxemburg subscribed in 1892. In respect of the Rhin

se tributaries whose waters flow through the
s named, the Treaty regulates the time of
nent and the form and dimensions of the gear,
e season periods for different kinds of fish,
kly close times and the minimum sizes of
fish. It further includes a reciprocal arrange-
or the improvement of the salmon stock in
ne area to the effect that —
natural spawning grounds in tributaries shall
r as possible be re-opened and again made
sible to the ascending salmon; and
gonads (roes and milt) of salmon which are
ured shall be utilised so far as possible for
oses of artificial propagation."
is also a treaty between Luxemburg and
for the regulation of the fisheries in the waters
he joint sovereignty of the two states (5th &
vember, 1892) the provisions of which were
atutory by the German Imperial Law of the
ril, 1895.
most important provisions.
following tabular statement gives particulars
he minimum sizes (in cm.) and the close
iods for the different species at present in force.

State	Minimum size		Close Periods	
	Salmon	Sea-trout	Salmon 8 weeks in period Oct.—Febr.	Sea-trout 8 weeks in period Oct.—Febr.
.....	35	35		
.....	50	—	16.X. —31.XII.	—
.....	50	28	1.X. —15.XII.	—
nberg.....	50	—	11.XI.—24.XII.	—
.....	50	—	11.XI.—10.I.	—
.....	35[1])	35	—	—
a.....	35	35	11.XI.—24.XII.	—
.....	50	50	—	—
ck	50	28	1.X. —31.XII.	—
burg-Schwerin.....	50	28	1.IX.— 1.XII.	—
burg-Strelitz.....	50	28	—	—
rg.....	35	35	20.X. —14.XII.	20.X. —14.XII.
g.....	50	28	1.IX.—30.XI. or 15.IX.—15.XII.	—
.....	35	35	—	—
.....	50	28	15.VIII.—15.X. or 1.X.—15.XII.	—

the Neckar: Salmon = 50 cm.

n some states where a close season is not
ifically provided for salmon and sea-trout
e is a winter close season for specified lengths
he river consisting generally of 8 consecutive
ks within the period 15th October to 1st
ch. In addition in most states a weekly close
e (Sunday close time) is in force for all fish.
comprises a period of from 9 to 24 hours
ation, between 6 p.m. on Saturday and 6 a.m.
following Monday. Generally speaking fishing
rohibited between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday.
the gear used in the so called "still" fishery
skets, etc.) may remain in the water.
sale and the despatch of undersized fish,
also, during the close season, of fish for which
lose season is fixed, within the area to which
protective measure applies, are prohibited.

c) A minimum width of mesh of 2.5 cm. measured from knot to knot is generally enforced for fixed nets, drift nets, draft nets, etc. In coastal waters larger widths of mesh may be prescribed for the capture of salmon and sea-trout.

d) The use of gear which might have an unduly destructive effect upon the stocks of salmon and sea-trout is limited in respect of time and place. For example the "Ankerkuil" fishery is prohibited in the tributaries of the Rhine, and in the Rhine itself, is permitted only at certain times and under certain conditions; the "Zegen" fishery for salmon is prohibited in the Rhine and its tributaries from the 27th August to 26th October.

e) For the protection of fish which are migrating to other waters, or are congregating, for breeding purposes, the draft net and trawl fishery may temporarily be prohibited in specified stretches of water. Moreover, nets and baskets may not be so placed as to impede passage to breeding grounds.

f) The use of noxious or explosive materials for the taking of fish is prohibited.

g) Owners of mills and power stations must provide apparatus to prevent fish from making their way into the wheels and turbines.

h) No instrument may be installed in open waters with the object of impeding the migration of fish. Fixed fishing instruments may not extend to more than half the breadth of water surface in such waters.

i) If the migration of fish is impeded in an open water by the construction of weirs, sluices or dams, fish-passes must be constructed and maintained. If the cost thereof, or any other difficulty, is out of proportion to the value of the fishery, there is, as an alternative, an obligation to provide an adequate stock of fish. The time of year during which the fish-pass must be kept open is determined by the authorities. Any kind of fishing in

the passes is prohibited. The taking of fish in certain specified stretches above and below the pass is also prohibited during the time the pass is in operation.

k) It is permissible to declare as closed areas:
   1) Stretches of water which are of particular importance for the migration of fish (Fischschonbezirke).
   2) Stretches of water which are specially suitable as spawning grounds for fish (Laichschonbezirke).

l) If, on the grounds of special rights, any liquid matter is introduced into a river which might be deleterious to fish, it may be required of the firm concerned that they shall install apparatus to obviate or diminish the pollution caused thereby.

m) The period during which water may be abstracted from a fishery district, and the amount that may be removed, is subject to local regulation.

n) The taking of salmon and sea-trout may be permitted during the close time fixed for these species subject to a definite guarantee that the fish are intended for purposes of artificial propagation.

o) Breaches of the regulations are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

4. Administration.

Fisheries in Germany are administered by the Central Ministry for Food and Agriculture, and in the Federal States by the competent ministers. In Prussia the President of the Board (Regierungspräsident) and his Board (Bezirksausschuss) are entrusted with the exercise of different privileges. The supervision of fisheries is carried out in Prussia by Chief Inspectors of Fisheries (Oberfischmeister), specially appointed state officials, and by the local police authorities. In the other Federal States there are corresponding officials, e. g. the District Fishery Advisers (Kreisfischereiräte) for the individual administrative districts in Bavaria or the Fishery Experts (Fischereisachverständigen) in Württemberg. In some states the administration of the fisheries comes under the Waterways Administration (Wasserbauverwaltung).

Irish Free State.

of fishing.

y speaking, the right to fish for salmon and dal waters is public. There are some excep- e there exists a title to an exclusive right l" fishery), lawfully vested in an individual te body by the Crown at a date earlier than arta. In all non-tidal waters the owner of ing riparian land is *prima facie* the owner l of the river or lake (up to the centre line posite his land) and therefore also of the nts. Rights of fishing may, however, be con- nother owner apart from the riparian land.

ds of fishing.

pen sea, drift nets are used up to a distance miles from the shore, and draft nets (seines) ore. A limited number of bag nets, whose ve proved that they were lawfully in use in also allowed.

ries, drift nets, draft nets and snap nets are salmon are also caught by a number of s (or weirs), fixed between H.W.M. and which are certified to have been lawfully 862 and not to be obstructive to navigation. tidal waters there are draft nets and snap rights exist to use some 27 stone weirs traps of wood or iron, almost all in non- r.

with rod and line is, with few exceptions, in fresh water.

f fishing.

utes in force.

atutes under which the salmon and trout public and private) are regulated comprise cts dating from 1842, the three most recent and 1925) having been enacted under the e administration.

in statutory provisions.

tes of beginning and ending of the Annual son were at one time the same throughout ry, but local changes have since been made w in almost all districts. The duration ot less than 92 days for fishing with rod and not less than 168 days for other means of

ekly close time (for all methods of capture l and line) is fixed from 6 a. m. on Saturday to 6 a. m. on the following Monday throughout the country.

A net may not be used, in a public fishery, within half a mile, seawards or inwards, from the mouth of a river; nor at night in non-tidal waters, except in the individual fishery next above the tideway if it had been so used lawfully before 1863; nor within 200 yards of a mill-dam, except where ancient rights exist. Every fishing weir (but not a stake net) must have in it a free gap of specified dimensions, situated in the deepest part of the channel; and a draft net used in a river must have a space left between it and the river bank sufficient for fish to pass through.

Nets for salmon or trout must have meshes not less than $1^3/_4''$ square, measured in the clear when the net is wet, save where a smaller mesh is allowed locally by bye-law. Similarly, in traps of wood or iron there must be a clear space of not less than 2″ between the bars, with the same exception.

Every dam or weir constructed or enhanced since 1842 must have on it a fish pass approved by the Fishery Authority, and the latter has power to order a pass to be built on an older dam, provided that it does not interfere with the effective working power of the mill or factory to which the dam belongs. Even where ancient fishing rights exist, a net may not be used within 50 yards of a dam unless there is a proper fish pass therein.

Spawning fish in the upper waters are protected by the annual close season and by prohibition of the use of lights, spears and certain other fishing implements; and it is an offence to disturb spawning fish on any bank or shallow where they may be. It is also unlawful to catch or have in possession the eggs or fry of salmon and trout[1]) or to disturb them. Spent fish may not be taken.

A channel constructed for the purpose of diverting water from a river for any purpose must be provided with gratings where it leaves and where it returns to the river, having 2-inch clear spaces between the bars, and a finer grating at the proper season to prevent the ingress of descending smolts. Exemption may be granted where it is proved to be necessary for the working of machinery. Nets may not be used in any such water courses, and the owner of a mill or factory

[1]) Subject to the proviso that the Minister may grant permits for artificial propagation or scientific purposes.

may be held liable for fishery offences committed in watercourses appurtenant thereto.

The pollution of rivers or lakes by deleterious industrial wastes or other substances is prohibited, and also the use of poisons or explosives for killing fish. It is an offence for an unauthorised person to take from a river fish which have been unlawfully killed, or found dead.

Trespass on private fishing rights is an offence against the fishery laws. Other enactments are designed to provide funds for the protection of the fisheries and to facilitate the Executive in carrying out the law. The user of any instrument for the capture of salmon or sea trout, or of a net for brown trout, must pay a licence duty. The owners of private fishing rights, in addition, pay rates on the annual valuation thereof. A proportion of every fine inflicted is paid to the Board of Conservators concerned. Every dealer in salmon or trout must be licensed and keep a register of his transactions, and all packages containing salmon or trout in course of transit must be marked as such and bear the name and address of the consignor.

4. Administration.

The local administration of these various Acts, and of bye-laws made thereunder, is entrusted to local Boards of Conservators under the general supervision of the Minister in charge of Fishery Administration. A Board of Conservators is mainly elected by the holders of fishing licences. Owners of "several" fisheries valued at £ 50 per annum and over sit as *ex officio* members.

Each Fishery District under a Board of Conservators comprises the catchment area of the r (or rivers) flowing into a defined section of the coa sea and includes the adjacent tidal waters. At t present day there are twenty-three such Distri

The main part of the revenue of these Boa arises from the imposition of licence duties on instruments used in fishing for salmon, trout t eels (except rod and line for non-migratory trou eels) and from rates payable on the assessed valu privately owned fisheries. In certain special c the revenue is supplemented by State grants.

The revenue is chiefly required for the wage water bailiffs and supervisory officers, whose appo ment is subject to the approval of the Minister (w has a general financial and administrative con over the operations of the Boards). Prosecution offenders is, as a rule, conducted by the Board Conservators for the district, to whom two-thi (or the whole) of every penalty inflicted is paya One third goes to the Civic Guard reward fu when the offence is detected by the Civic Guard. the enforcement of the law indispensable assistan is received from the Civic Guards.

Boards which have to deal with tidal fisher on an extensive scale need to employ motor launch Several Boards pay rewards for the destruction seals and cormorants. They have power, when fun are available, to contribute to the cost of maki fish passes or removing natural obstructions.

In addition to the controlling powers alread alluded to, the Minister may himself appoint fishe officers and may make bye-laws, orders and regu ations "for the more effectual government, protectio and improvement of the fisheries."

Latvia.

...ats of fishing.

...the coastal waters and in the sea all Latvian ...s have the right to fish.

... the inland waters the right to fish belongs ...ntally to the proprietors of the adjoining ... land. As an exception must be noted the 399 ...akes in the country, the ownership of which ...e has reserved to itself and leased to profes... ...shermen on long-term leases. Similarly, the ... the chief owner of the fishery rights in the ...nd lower parts of the large rivers of the ... (Salace, Gauja, Daugava, Lielupe, Venta). ...es situated in Kurzeme: Durbe, Vilgale, ... Usma, Liepāja, Dēgermuiža, are so-called ...kes where every Latvian national enjoys the ... free fishery as he does in the sea.

...hods of fishing.

... the coastal fishery off the Latvian coast there ... distinct areas involved in the salmon fishery ... methods used in the respective fisheries differ ...e another:

...ie Baltic the salmon fishery as carried on is ...tially pelagic in nature; in the Liepāja area ...ly with lines and baited hooks, but also with ... nets (lašu tīkli); in the Ventspils area, where ...on will no longer take baited hooks, the fishery ...rried on with drift nets. In the open coastal ... between these two fishing centres a number ...aft nets (lašu vadi) are used.

...ie Gulf of Riga, the main salmon fishing area, ...ishery is carried on only from the shore as a ... coastal fishery and here draft nets (lašu vadi) ...large baskets (lašu kūri) constitute the only ...monly used gear.

... the inland waters an intensive salmon fishery ...d on in the estuaries of the Rivers Daugava, ...nd Salace, all of which discharge into the Gulf ... Draft nets constitute the main gear employed, ...g baskets are also used. In the lower and ... parts of these rivers during the time of the ...ascent (June to October) large salmon weirs ...či) are erected. These are dismantled at the ...g of the close season. The catching contri... ...n these salmon weirs are mostly on the basket ... but in some localities they are constructed ... the form of salmon traps. At the Rumba ...l on the Venta, near Kuldiga, a special wicker basket weir is erected by means of which the salmon are taken as they spring into the air to surmount the waterfall.

c) The widths of mesh of the various nets customary in the salmon fishery, according to species of fish in view, are as follows:—

Drift nets for salmon	76—101 mm.
Drift nets for sea-trout	44— 51 mm.
Salmon baskets	44— 51 mm.
Draft nets (wings)	61— 76 mm.
Draft nets (bags)	38— 44 mm.

3. Law of fishing.

The fishery is regulated by the Fishery Law passed in 1931 and by the Orders made under it for its administration, in particular by the "Decree relating to the protection of fish". In addition there are in force a number of regulations under the civil law and the corresponding sections of the penal law. Fishing in the waters abutting on the neighbouring States of Esthonia and Lithuania is regulated by Fishery Conventions made by Latvia in conjunction with these States. The statutory regulations relating to the salmon fishery have as their object the protection of the salmon stock by the enforcement of minimum sizes and of close seasons, standardisation of the gear and delimitation of protected areas at the mouths of rivers and in the spawning regions. The taking of salmonidae during the close season to supply the fish breeding institutions is subject to a very stringent control.

The most important provisions are as follows:—

a) For the separate kinds of salmonidae the following minimum sizes are in force:—

Salmon (*Salmo salar*)	50 cm.
Sea-trout (*S. trutta*)	35 cm.
Brook trout (*S. fario*)	25 cm.
Lavaret (*Coregonus lavaretus*)	30 cm.

b) The close season for all salmonidae (salmon, sea-trout, brook trout, lavaret and vendace) is universally fixed to cover the period 15th October to 15th December.

c) The minimum width of mesh in fishing nets is 2.5 cm., but a width of 2.0 cm. is permissible in the bag of draft nets. Smaller widths of mesh are permis-

sible only in the case of special nets for the taking of individual species (e. g., vendace, smelts, ruff, stickleback, lampern) when the proportion of the species in question exceeds 50 per cent. of the total catch (90 per cent. in the case of lampern).

d) The use of spears for fishing or the possession thereof in the vicinity of fishing waters is prohibited.

e) The use of explosive or narcotic substances for taking fish is prohibited.

f) It is compulsory to furnish protective gratings with a minimum width of 2 cm. across the leats of mills and power stations.

g) It is forbidden to manipulate sluices for the purpose of taking fish.

h) It is not permitted to erect any fishing apparatus so as to extend to more than one half of the width of any water-course. Such apparatus must be erected at such distances from each other as to leave free passage to the fish in between.

i) Fishing weirs for the taking of salmon, sea-trout, eels and lampern may be constructed to extend to a greater distance than half way across a water-course, the distance to be determined separately for each individual case, but the passage to be left free for the fish (Königsader) must not be narrower than 8 metres. It is forbidden to introduce any obstructive or catching apparatus into a passage.

k) During the erection of fishing apparatus it forbidden to impede the free passage of fish in or of the river.

l) For the conservation of the fishery, for the tection of the fish, and for the conservation of spawning grounds, any waters or parts thereof m be declared protected areas in which no kind of may be taken. In river estuaries the closed ar extend to 500 metres on either side, measured fr each shore, and reach 1,000 metres seawards. In case of smaller rivers less than 5 metres in brea the closed area extends to 100 metres on either si

4. Administration.

The entire fishery is under the control of Ministry of Agriculture, which carries out its admi stration by its "Section for Fishery and Fish Breedin Under the same Department are placed the St Fish Breeding Institutions, the Fishery Laborato and the Control of Fish Exports. It also adminis the waters and fishery rights belonging to the Sta The Officers of this Section, with the assistance the Officers of the Forestry Department and of Police, supervise the fishery.

Netherlands.

of fishing.

rights, with the exception of certain private unal rights, belong to the State. In principle hal can get a fishery licence. Legally and y the fisheries are divided into sea, coastal d fisheries, the regions being defined by oundary lines.

ds of fishing.

pen sea salmon are not expressly fished for. al waters the salmon fishery is carried on of:

not only for salmon)

s, fencings (usually of straight nets), con- with a trap

ets.

s:

ets.

with rod and line expressly for salmon or arely practised.

f fishing.

l. In the first place the salmon fishery is by the articles included in the Salmon Act t between the Netherlands, Germany and d) of June 30, 1885, to which Luxemburg in 1892. These regulations are embodied cial articles of § 7 of the Fishery Act for d Inland Waters.

l Regulations:

inimum size limit for salmon and sea- s 40 cm. measured from tip of the snout to tail fin lobes.

seasons are provided for as follows:

the coastal and river fishery, the salmon d, *Clupea alosa*) seine is prohibited from 16 till October 15.

e is also a weekly close time, in the coastal er fishery, from Saturday 18 hours till Sunday 18 hours, for seines, drift nets[1]) and traps; and for putchers (traps) in tidal waters, from the first low tide after Saturday 18 hours till the second following low tide.

c) It is prohibited to extend stakes to which nets or fencings are attached over more than half the breadth of a river, measured at ordinary low tide.

Likewise it is prohibited to prevent salmon from ascending any river by means of a net stretched across the whole breadth of any river during high water.

d) The taking, carrying or sale of undersized salmon or sea-trout is prohibited.

e) Illegal methods of fishing (by use of explosives, poisonous or other noxious substances) are prohibited. Pollution of water by factories is an offence liable to fines or other punishments.

f) In order to procure safe passage for young salmon (smolts) during the seaward migration, the stownet fishery in the rivers is prohibited during the months of April and May; and in the Meuse in the month of March also.

g) The minimum size of mesh to be used (measured when wet from knot to knot of the stretched mesh) is:

salmon (or shad) seine:— 65 mm.
— - — trap:— 80 mm.
— - — drift net:— 120 mm.

4. Administration.

All legal and general administration is in the hands of Fishery Inspectors (at present under the Ministry of Economics, but shortly to be transferred and placed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). The State protection of fishery interests is entrusted to a Board of Fisheries ("Afdeeling Visscherijen"), to which are attached several Institutes (technological, commercial, scientific etc.).

[1]) For the river Meuse (Maas) there are certain local and unimportant deviations from the above fixed hours of weekly closing.

Norway.

1. Rights of fishing.

In all non-tidal waters the right to fish is privately owned. In tidal waters off the shores of State owned land in Finnmark the right is public, everyone being free to fish, except when the fishing has been rented by the local police authority or by the Government (when the fishing is subject to regulations). Elsewhere the owner of the foreshore has the exclusive right to use fixed net-traps or bag-nets (Kilenöter) in the sea and also a seine net within 250 metres of the mouth of a river.

2. Methods of fishing.

In the sea trap nets, known as Kilenöter, are used almost exclusively. Seine and drift (or gill) nets are of minor importance, seine nets being employed mainly for sea trout, though the latter fish are caught principally by the trolley. In non-tidal waters the chief engines are wooden traps. Seine nets are also used to a certain extent. In lakes gill nets and trolleys are mainly used. Rod and line fishing is confined to twenty of the principal rivers.

3. Law of fishing.

I) Statutes in force.

The general law is dated February 27th 1930. Its provisions are subject to revision every year and the King, acting in a judicial capacity and on the representations of the local fishery interests, also has the right to modify some of its provisions. (The latest revision dates from March 31st, 1933).

II) Main Statutory provisions.

The following are its more important provisions.

a) An annual close season from August 26th to April 14th with extensions as regards fishing with rod and line until September 5th and as regards seine and gill nets in the sea for seatrout until September 25th.

b) A weekly close time for all fixed engines from 6.0 p. m. Friday till 6.0 p. m. on the following Monday. During the weekly close time seine and gill nets may not be used to take salmon or sea trout within a radius of 400 metres at the mouth of any river.

c) The sale of salmon is prohibited generally from September 1st till April 14th (inclusive) and of sea trout from October 1st till April 14th (inclusive).

d) A size limit for salmon of 30 cm. (55 cm. if caught in a net) and for seatrout of 20 cm.

e) A minimum size of mesh of 58 mm. from knot to knot (measured when wet) for all kinds of nets except seines when used outside the 400 metre radius of river outlets. Dip nets when used at waterfalls must have a minimum mesh of 65 mm.

f) The bars of any wooden or metal trap must have interspaces of at least 56 mm., the leng any bar to be not less than 250 mm.

g) No fixed engine in any river may be p nearer mid-stream than one-eighth of the r total width and no alteration of the river's b permitted. In tidal waters no fixed engine extend from the shore more than one-quarter width of any fjord in which it is situated.

h) No seine or drift net in non-tidal waters be used within 100 metres of any fixed engine

i) Not more than two fixed engines in tidal w may be set in line nor within a distance from line of 50 metres.

j) The use of spears (or of similar implem for taking salmon or trout is prohibited.

k) Damming up of a water-course for the pur of taking fish is prohibited.

l) Fixed engines for taking eels may, by orde the King, have to be dismantled, or otherwise rend inoperative, from November 16th till July (inclusive) and during the remaining portion of year from 7.0 a. m. till 6.0 p. m. on each day.

By the King's order the annual close season the weekly close time may be varied, the minim mesh of nets may be altered and the restrict regarding fixed engines in tidal waters — i) abov may be removed to the extent of permitting as m as three Kilenöter in line.

Penalties for breach of the provisions incl fines and seizure of unlawful gear and of fish illeg caught.

4. Administration.

For purposes of administration Fishery Distr are formed, each District being under the ju diction of a Fishery Board. No Fishery Dist may exceed the limits of a single Police District

Fishery Boards are appointed by the Pa Councils. They function in a consultative capa and are empowered to dispose of any funds in h for purposes of improving the fisheries under t charge.

These funds are raised by imposts on the va of the catch up to 2 %. Information regarding catch (and its value) is required from everyone takes salmon or sea trout in the year, the informa being furnished to the local police.

Where necessary inspectors are appointed u the authority of the District Police Officer.

In areas where inspectors have been appoi all persons intending to fish for salmon or sea t are required to give notice of the fact to the police.

The practical administration of the fishery is in the hands of the police who are empowere take the necessary measures, and to enforce penalties.

Poland.

s of fishing.

territorial waters the right to fish is free dy of Polish nationality who has obtained from the Sea Fisheries Office. Non-Polish g. citizens from the Free Town of Danzig) similar fishing licences from the Chief of ce of Pomerania ("Wojewoda Pomorski"). ers the right to fish belongs, with local as regards owners of sufficiently large areas the State, which grants the right to fish d districts ("rewir") to the tenants. All gaged in fishing must obtain a licence from authorities.

ds of fishing.

he Sea. The most important fishery for prosecuted along the coast of the open but chiefly outside territorial waters. The ern part of the Gulf of Puck being too o salmon fishery is prosecuted in these ear the ports of Gdynia and of Hel there areas which are closed to the fishery. Along but only in deeper water (over 20 metres) f two kinds are used. The large driftnets "), as many perhaps as forty being joined each about 40 metres long and 8 metres head rope being buoyed with corks and one end a float with a small signal flag p, the other end being attached to the boat, in spring (March to May). The meshes of are 90 mm. wide. Big salmon and big sea- are caught by this gear. Small salmon cm. long, called "mielnica", are caught May) by means of similar nets, which ave smaller meshes (40 mm.), and are used water ("sieci obchodne"). One end of such ins attached to the shore or to an anchor hore; the rest of the net floats freely in the other end being attached to a larger float all boat. Large seine nets ("Laskorn") drawn hore are used in spring (February to March) small salmon. Large salmon are also taken of lines provided with baited hooks ("takla"). s are used in deeper waters (not less than etres), chiefly in the open sea, to the North int of Rozewie and of the Peninsula of Hel, e winter and early spring months. The lines may be up to 25 kilometres in length, the hooks being placed about 40—50 metres distant from each other.

b) In the rivers different kinds of nets and fixed engines are used. The fixed engines must not extend beyond the middle of the main current of the river. Exceptionally and by a special permission fixed traps extending across the whole river can be used for capturing salmon or sea trout destined for hatcheries. These traps ("odjazka") are made of a sort of fencing combined with a cage ("ogródek"). Seines varying in size and construction are also used. In the upper parts of the rivers the salmon are sometimes driven into the nets by prodding the water with poles, but this method of fishing has nowadays become rather rare.

Fishing with rod and line, as is practised in other countries, for sport, is every year developing. In the upper parts of the rivers, where the right of fishing belongs in most cases to angling clubs, fishing with nets is being discontinued. The angling clubs are also owners of hatcheries for salmon, sea-trout and trout.

3. Law of fishing.

a) Under the ordinance of 12/XII/1930 made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce the following regulations concerning the salmon fishery in the sea are in operation.

Licences have to be issued for the right to fish in the inshore waters. Certain specified areas are set aside where fishing is prohibited.

A size limit for salmon and sea trout is fixed at 35 cm. measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the longest ray of the caudal fin. Undersized fish, taken accidentally, have to be returned to the water, if living, if dead they can be used by the crew, but not more than 1 kg. per person, any quantity in excess to be sold for the benefit of public charitable institutions.

Fishing, except with rod and line, is prohibited on Sundays.

The size of mesh in the nets used for salmon is fixed as 35 mm. from knot to knot, measured when wet.

No fish taken on Sunday, no undersized fish or fish taken with illegal engines may be carried, conveyed, sold or purchased.

Exceptions from the above regulations can be granted by the Sea Fisheries Office for scientific purposes.

b) The salmon and trout fisheries in the rivers and lakes are regulated by the fishery law enacted on 7/III/1932, and by regulations issued by the Minister for Agriculture on 27/X/1932. New regulations are at present in preparation for issue.

The right to fish belongs to the owner of the water, i. e. either a private person or the State. A part of a river or lake large enough to constitute an industrial fishery is recognised as a fishery district ("rewir"). The fishing right in such a district ("rewir") may be exercised by a private owner or may be leased to a tenant. Owners or tenants of fishery districts must pay annually 15 % of the annual profits or of the equivalent to the State, to cover the cost of the general administration and protection of the fisheries. The tenants and owners of the fishery rights are provided with licences which are valid for one year. Persons fishing with rod and line obtain licences valid for half a year, one year or three years from the owner of the fishing rights. The destruction of ova deposited on spawning grounds is prohibited. Fishing with explosives, poisonous matters or any engine which causes injury to the fish is strictly prohibited. Fixed engines and engines closing the whole river are prohibited. Exception can be made in the case of fishing for scientific purposes.

Places where spawning occurs every year can be declared as "protected spawning places". Fishing and any act deemed to be detrimental to the immature fish and their proper development are strictly prohibited in such places. In places where a river is obstructed (by dams, etc.) fish passes must be provided. Pollution of water courses is strictly prohibited.

The ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture of 27/X/1932 contains detailed regulations conce the execution of the general law indicated ab

The size limit for salmon and sea trout is fix 35 cm. measured from the snout to the longes in the caudal fin. For trout (*Salmo fario*, L. and *fontinalis*, Mitch) the limit is 25 cm. The close s for salmon and sea trout is from 1 October December (inclusive); for trout from 15 Octo 15 December (inclusive). Sunday fishing (excep rod and line) is prohibited. In all rivers, in the from 15 April to 31 May (inclusive), fishing movable gear is prohibited. Exceptions from ordinances are granted for scientific purposes. purchase, sale and transport of fish during the season and of undersized fish is strictly prohib

4. Administration.

The administration of the sea fishery is carrie by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce ("M sterstwo Przemyslu i Handlu") in Warsaw, wh special Fisheries Bureau ("Wydział Rybacki") with fishery matters, including the fish trade. A Fisheries Bureau ("Morski Urzad Rybacki") in Gd is the local authority for the coastal area. R fisheries are dealt with by the Ministry of Agricul ("Ministerstwo Rolnictwa") at Warsaw. In e province ("województwo") an Inspector of fish ("Inspektor rybacki") is at the head of the local fis administration.

(New regulations are at present being consid by the Polish government; they will be summar or given *in extenso* in the Administrative Repor the Salmon and Trout Committee, when issued.)

Portugal.

éliminaire:

che du saumon n'est pratiquée au Portugal
s la partie internationale du fleuve Minho
la frontière avec l'Espagne et dont l'extension
km. environ. Ce fleuve se trouve précisément
imite méridionale de l'aire de la distribution
ique du saumon en Europe. La pêche du
de Janvier à Juin, avec rendement maximum
ier—Mars) ne rapporte que des quantités
ent peu importantes de poisson.

s de Pêche.

che dans le fleuve Minho peut être exercée
tement par les Portugais et les Espagnols;
pêcheurs sont tenus de se soumettre aux
ns consignées dans le "Règlement" en
(du 17 Mai 1897).

odes de Pêche (du saumon).

deux types de filets permis: 1° L'algerife,
une sorte de senne (shore seine) dont la
est de 200 m. environ et la hauteur de
e règlement prescrit que la maille de ce filet
avoir moins de 6 cm. de côté. 2° Le tres-
sorte de trémail (trammel) mesurant 50 m.
eur environ et 4.5 m. de hauteur. Le règlement
aussi que les mailles ne peuvent pas avoir
e 7 cm. de côté.

ement.

lement en vigueur, daté du 17 Mai 1897, est
le en général à tous les genres de pêches dans
Minho, mais il contient des dispositions
ères à la pêche du saumon. En raison du
international de cette partie du fleuve, les
ons prescrites sont également d'un caractère

spositions les plus importantes concernant la
u saumon sont les suivantes:
êche dans le fleuve Minho peut être exercée
inctement par les Portugais et les Espagnols
les conditions prescrites dans ce Règlement.
est pas permis aux pêcheurs espagnols de
r sur la rive portugaise du fleuve ni aux
gais de pêcher sur la rive espagnole.

3) Aucun bateau portugais ou espagnol ne pourra être employé à la pêche dans le fleuve Minho sans avoir été préalablement inscrit et autorisé à telle fin. L'inscription, qui doit remplir certaines conditions prescrites, sera faite dans la "Capitania do porto" de la nationalité respective et n'est valable que pendant l'année civile courante.
4) Les engins de pêche permis sont énumérés et certaines de leurs caractéristiques définies. Voir ci-dessus: Méthodes de pêche.
5) Saison de pêche du saumon: l'emploi des filets dits algerife et tresmalho (v. ci-dessus) n'est permis que du 15 Février jusqu'au 30 Juin.
6) Normalement la pêche avec l'algerife n'est permise que depuis le lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil, et, inversement, celle avec le tresmalho depuis le coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil. Toutefois, les commandants des bateaux de l'État chargés de la surveillance locale de la pêche ont le pouvoir d'intervertir l'ordre de ces deux périodes à la suite de la demande des pêcheurs intéressés, justifiée par des raisons valables.
7) Distance minima de 25 m. entre les filets qui sont employés simultanément.
8) Disposition concernant la pratique de la pêche dans les bancs de sable situés au milieu du fleuve par deux groupes de pêcheurs, l'un portugais, l'autre espagnol, voulant pêcher en même temps (alternance des deux groupes pour le calage des filets). Il n'est pas permis à deux groupes de pêcheurs de la même nationalité de pêcher simultanément dans ces bancs de sable.
9) Dispositions concernant les détails de la police de la pêche. Celle-ci est exercée par les commandants des bateaux de l'État chargés de la surveillance locale, en liaison avec les capitaines des ports de l'une et de l'autre rive du fleuve.

4. Administration.

L'Administration de la pêche dans le fleuve Minho, pour ce qui a trait au Portugal, relève du Ministère de la Marine et spécialement de sa Direction Générale de la Marine (Direction des Pêcheries) et des autorités qui en sont directement dépendantes.

Scotland.

1. Rights of fishing.

Rights of fishing for salmon and sea trout in the sea and in tidal as well as in non-tidal waters are private property, and no one may fish in any waters without legal title. All fisheries for salmon were, at one time, the private property of the Crown, and were granted from time to time to various subjects of the Crown for services rendered. They are now owned either by the Government or by individuals whose titles are derived either directly by descent from the original grantees of the Crown or by purchase (or otherwise) from the descendants of those grantees.

2. Methods of fishing.

In the open coastal waters fixed nets (fly nets and bag nets) are commonly used, fly nets between high and low water and bag nets usually within half a mile of the shore. Drift nets are not used. In fresh waters and in the estuaries of rivers fixed nets are illegal, demarcation between the prohibited and permitted areas respectively being indicated by a specified line in each district. Here and there are to be found in non-tidal waters, fishing weirs (cruives) still in operation, or whose operations have been for the time being suspended, the rights being based on some ancient grant. In the larger rivers seine nets are used, but the number of such nets in the smaller, narrower waters is diminishing, as it is becoming generally realised that it is more profitable, and in the best interests of all concerned, to limit the fishing in non-tidal waters to angling with rod and line. Angling for salmon and trout is, in fact, a national asset of considerable value and importance.

3. Law of fishing.

I) Statutes in force.

The Statute Law by which the salmon and trout fisheries are regulated dates back to the year 1200 A.D., the most important enactments now in force being the Salmon Fishery (Scotland) Acts, 1828, 1844, 1862 and 1868.

II) Main Statutory provisions.

The general annual close season for salmon and migratory trout begins on 27th August and ends on 10th February, its duration being fixed at 168 days. As regards fishing with rod and line the beginni of the annual close season is deferred until Octo or November. In both cases the dates are varied some extent in certain districts by bye-law.

The weekly close time (not applicable to rod a line) begins at 6.0 p. m. on Saturday and end 6.0 a. m. on the following Monday.

The minimum size of mesh for all nets employ for taking salmon and migratory trout is $1^3/_4$ inch measured from knot to knot when wet.

The taking of the young of salmon and migrato trout, and of the spent adult fish of both species aft spawning is prohibited.

Fishing with other than legal means (i. e. fix engines in sea or seine nets and rods in fresh wate is prohibited.

4. Administration.

Local authorities, known as Fishery Distri Boards, administer the Statute Law; and these a under the general supervision of the Central Authori (viz., the Fishery Board for Scotland).

The Fishery District Boards are composed of owne (or their nominees) of the more important fisheri in each District. They are elected triennially from the owners and their appointment is in accordan with the provisions of the 1862 and 1868 Acts.

Annual revenue is secured by the imposition rates on the assessed values of all the fisheries with the District (there is no other provision for rais funds), and is applied mainly towards the employmen of water bailiffs to enforce the law and to preve poaching.

Each Fishery District embraces the whole natur watershed of the river involved and includes the s coast and the sea between two specified points whi delimit the seaward extent of the district.

Certain bye-laws are laid down regarding t construction of passes (now obsolete) and hecks prevent fish from reaching mill wheels and turbine and also for regulating the fishing of cruives and fix engines on the coast. All these may be regarded unalterable, and now the only variation of law whi can be brought about is an alteration of the annu close time for which a Fishery District Board m petition the appropriate Minister (Secretary of Sta for Scotland).

Sweden.

s of fishing.

dish nationals have the right to fish in the

water courses, in skerries and off the open hin a distance of 180 metres from the 2 water line along the coast, however, the ghts are reserved for the owner of the shore. But along the west coast of Skania ish national is entitled to fish with fixed le gear, and off the rest of the west coast with mobile gear, even within the 180 nit, a few fjords excepted.

ds of fishing.

ery for salmon and sea-trout in the sea is by means of nets of the encircling and e, seine nets and lines (with baited books). t-named type are included the ground-nets nets in use along the west coast and the Baltic coast, and also the large stake-nets in the Gulf of Bothnia. Nets of the tangle artly fixed nets, partly drift-nets. The latter ally used in the central and southern Baltic. localities the fixed nets, instead of being re fastened between obliquely fixed piles. for salmon and sea-trout is carried out whole coast of Skania and also, sporadically, ocalities.

(hook) gear in the southern Baltic consists called salmon-lines carrying two or at most ks, which are put out in deep water at a le distance from the shore, and moored at and in the Northern Baltic of long-lines, large number of hooks and floats set out e to the shore and moored at both ends. ery for salmon and sea-trout in freshwater on partly by means of (a) fixed gear con- wicker pots, or "tinor", "minor" and "pator" pparatus constructed of wood), (b) with pes of drag-nets and seines, (c) with hand- v" or "spö". Rod and line fishing with gear ("spinnspö") or fly has developed con- during recent years, but it has not yet the importance in Sweden which it has in many other countries.

of fishing.

re no general regulations in force universally to the whole country for the protection of s of salmon and sea-trout except in respect of the prohibition of fishing by means of fluke-bars, spears and gaffs ("harka", "ljuster" and "huggkrok"). On the other hand there are numerous special local regulations, mainly of the following character:

In most districts there exists for the protection of the immature stages of salmon and sea-trout a minimum size of mesh for fishing gear. With the same object there are, for most rivers and lakes and certain coastal waters, regulations fixing the minimum size at which fish may be taken (generally a length of 50 cm. for salmon and 30 cm. for sea-trout).

As regards fishing gear for use in running waters there are in most cases regulations requiring that a certain width of channel (generally one-sixth) shall be left open for the free passage of fish, and that sounds must not be completely closed.

In most districts close seasons are fixed for salmon and sea-trout during the spawning season, most commonly the period being from about the middle of September to the breaking of the ice, or to a definite date in the spring. (See attached schedule).

Furthermore, especially with regard to salmon fishing, there are regulations providing for weekly close times (consisting of one or two days a week) during which the gear must be out of operation.

4. Administration.

The fisheries, which are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, are administered in respect of the whole country partly by a central authority, the Fisheries Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, partly by local public officials, one for each of the seven administrative districts into which the country is divided for fisheries purposes. Two of these districts comprise the coast line, one the western and southern, the other the eastern coast, while the remaining five comprise the freshwater fishery and the coastal fishery for freshwater fish including salmon and sea-trout.

The administration of the fisheries in the various provinces is carried out by the provincial authorities, and the so-called "hushållningssellskapen" (economical societies). Usually these have to this end special organisations, the so-called fishery boards, and for each district one, or occasionally two, district fishery officers whose main duties are to instruct and assist the population in matters relating to fishery protection, fish culture and fishery regulations.

The Department of Agriculture has a research station on Lake Mälar for the scientific development of freshwater fisheries, and a smaller station in one of the northern districts.

Close Seasons and Minimum Sizes for Sea-Trout.

Province	Water-Courses	Date	Minimum Size cm.	Close Season
Norbotten's län	R. Torne and R. Muonio, fixed gear fishery and drag-net fishery; also the coast of Nedertorneå.....	10. V. 1927	..	25 Sept.—Breaking of
	R. Torne and R. Muonio	do.	..	1 Sept.—Breaking of
	Nederluleå and Nederkalix parishes	22. VIII. 1916	..	24 Sept.—Breaking of
	R. Lule, R. Pite and R. Kalix	do.	..	1 Sept.—Breaking of
	R. Råne	5. IV. 1875	..	1 Sept.—Breaking of
Västerbotten's län	Water-courses within Lappmark...	12. IV. 1882	..	15 Sept.—Breaking of
	Water-courses outside Lappmark ..	8. IV. 1925	..	1 Sept.—Breaking of
	R. Ume above upper end of Storsandskär together with R. Vindel	19. VI. 1933	..	15 Aug.—14 July
Västernorrland's län and Jämtland's län	R. Gide, R. Husum, R. Mo and R. Nätra together with R. Ångerman above Junsele, R. Fax above Helgum and R. Fjällsjö	29. XII. 1911	25	15 Sept.—30 April
	R. Ångerman below Junsele and R. Fax below Helgum	29. XII. 1911	50	1 Sept.—30 April
	R. Indal in Ragunda parish	6. IV. 1912	50	15 Sept.—15 June
	R. Indal below Ragunda parish, together with the coast at the mouth of the river	do.	50	1 Sept.—15 June
	R. Ljung above Edefors.....	do.	50	15 Sept.—1 May
	R. Ljung below Edefors.....	do.	50	1 Sept.—1 May
Gävleborg's län	R. Ljusne from Lafors to "Ljusne strömmar".....	14. XII. 1915	25	1 Oct.—15 June
	R. Ljusne, lower part known as "Ljusne strömmar"	do.	25	1 Oct.—15 May
	Other freshwater courses	27. XI. 1926	..	1 Sept.—31 Dec.
Kopparberg's län and Upsala län	R. Dal below Domnarvet within Kopparberg's län	15. V. 1926	..	1 Sept.—1 May
	R. Dal within Upsala län	14. VIII. 1885	..	1 Sept.—31 Dec.
Stockholm's län	R. Åva from L. Sten to Morvik, Morvik, Almora-sound, Kalvfjärd with the creeks belonging to it and the sound inside Gnetholm and 500 metres outside it.....	31. XII. 1914	25	15 Sept.—31 Dec.
Södermanland's län	Fresh waters in Södermanland's län	22. IV. 1926	30	1 Sept.—31 Dec.
Östergötland's län	The R. Motala with an area of 1000 metres from its outflow, R. Söderköping with an area of 500 metres from its outflow, other running water courses in the province with an area of 300 metres from their outflow into Salt Lake.....	11. IV. 1927	..	1 Oct.—31 Dec.
	R. Motala above L. Bor (Boren)...	27. X. 1913	36	10 Oct.—end Feb.
	L. Bor.....	15. VII. 1912	..	16 Sept.—31 Dec.
	L. Roxe (Roxen).....	27. XI. 1905	35	1 Oct.—31 Dec.
	L. Vätter (Vättern)	27. V. 1905	..	11 Oct.—end Feb.
Jönköping's län	Water-courses into L. Vätter with the areas of their mouths	31. XII. 1924	20	11 Oct.—end Feb.
	Other water-courses.....	12. VII. 1927	30	1 Sept.—1 March
Kronoberg's län	Water-courses in Kronoberg's län..	23. VI. 1931	30	1 Sept.—30 April
Kalmar län	The water-courses of Kalmar län running to the sea with a coastal area within 500 metres from their mouths	7. III. 1933	30	16 Sept.—30 April

ovince	Water-Courses	Date	Minimum Size cm.	Close Season
nd's län	The running water-courses of Gotland, together with the coastal areas within 300 metres from their mouths	7. IX. 1933	..	1—31 October
inge län	The water-courses of Blekinge län running to the sea, except R. Mörrum, together with the coastal areas within 500 metres from their mouth	28. X. 1933	30	16 Sept.—15 April
	R. Mörrum	do.	30	16 Sept.—end Feb.
nstad's län	R. Helge, upper portion with L. Helge	15. II. 1929	50[1])	1 Sept.—31 Dec.
Malmöhus	R. Helge, lower portion from L. Helge	do.	50[1])	16 Oct.—31 Dec.
län	Baltic Coast of Kristianstad's län	15. XI. 1924	50	—
	Lakes Immel, Imming, Roslång and Filke	19. X. 1932	30	1 Sept.—30 April
	R. Rå	25. V. 1934	30	15 Nov.—end Feb.
	Coastal line of Malmöhus län, Kullen Light—R. Vege, the west coast of Kristianstad's län, together with water-courses whose mouths are therein	30. XII. 1933	30	1 Oct.—end Feb.
and's län	R. Lagan	12. VIII. 1919	35	16 Aug.—15 April
	R. Viskan	do.	35	1 Aug.—end Feb.
	R. Ätran, R. Nissan	do.	35	16 Aug.—end Feb.
	R. Genevad, R. Fylle, R. Boberg, R. Rolv	do.	35	1 Sept.—end Feb.
borg's län	R. Göta above Gåsesund	29. IV. 1933	30	1 Sept.—end Feb.
Bohus län	Northern river (Nordre älv) above Kalkhedsnäse	do.	30	1 Sept.—end Feb.
	R. Göta below Gåsesund	do.	30	1 Nov.—end Jan.
	Northern river (Nordre älv) below Kalkhedsnäse	do.	30	1 Nov.—end Jan.
	Other water-courses	do.	30	1 Oct.—last Feb.
borg's län	R. Göta above Trollhätte fall, together with its outflow into L. Väner	31. XII. 1930	50	1 Sept.—1 March
	R. Viskan below Kungsfors, R. Slott below Hulta	do.	30	1 Sept.—1 March
	R. Göta below Trollhätte fall to Lärjeholm	20. VI. 1928	30	1 Sept.—end Feb.
	Tributaries of R. Viskan below Kungsfors	31. XII. 1930	30	1 Oct.—1 March
	Other lakes and water-courses	do.	30	1 Oct.—31 Dec.
land's län, borg's län Örebro län	R. Svart, R. Let and R. Gullspång, together with their outflows in L. Väner (Vänern)	31. XII. 1931	50[2])	15 Aug.—30 April
	R. Jössefors	31. XII. 1903	30	15 Aug.—30 April
	R. Klar and its outflows	4. IX. 1925	30	15 July—31 Dec.
	R. Nors	30. V. 1924	..	15 July—31 Dec.
	L. Väner outside the above-mentioned outflows	24. III. 1908	30	1 Sept.—15 Oct.
	The other water-courses of Värmland	16. IX. 1929	50	1 Sept.—31 Dec.

[1]) For Brook Char 30 cm.

[2]) R. Gullspång above dam at Gullspång 30 cm.

Close Seasons, Close Times and Minimum Sizes for Salmon.

Province	Water Courses	Date	Minimum Size cm.	Close Season	Close Time days per week
Norbotten's län	R. Torne and R. Muonio together with the coast in Nedertorneå parish	10. V. 1927	50	1 Sept.—Breaking of Ice	—
	R. Kalix, R. Lule and R. Pite....	22. VIII. 1916	30	1 Sept.—Breaking of Ice	—
	R. Råne	5. IV. 1875	25	1 Sept.—Breaking of Ice	—
Västerbotten's län	Rivers within Lappmark	12. IV. 1882	..	15 Sept.—Breaking of Ice	—
	Rivers outside Lappmark.....	8. IV. 1925	..	1 Sept.—Breaking of Ice	1
Västernorrland's län and Jämtland's län	R. Ume above upper end of Storsandskär together with R. Vindel	19. VI. 1933	..	15 Aug.—14 July	3
	R. Gide, R. Husum, R. Mo, R. Nätra, R. Ångerman above Junsele, R. Fax above Helgum together with Fjällsjö	29. XII. 1911	50	1 Sept.—30 April	1
	R. Ångerman below Junsele and R. Fax below Helgum	8. X. 1923	50	1 Sept.—30 April	2
	R. Indal in Ragunda parish	6. IV. 1912	50	15 Sept.—15 June	1
	R. Indal below Hammarsfors, together with the coast at its mouth.....	do.	50	1 Sept.—15 June	1
	R. Ljung above Edefors.....	do.	50	15 Sept.—1 May	1
	R. Ljung below Edefors.....	do.	50	1 Sept.—1 May	1
Gävleborg's län	R. Ljusne from Lafors to "Ljusne strömmar".....	14. XII. 1915	25	1 Oct.—15 June	2
	R. Ljusne, lower part, called "Ljusne strömmar".....	do.	25	1 Oct.—15 May	1
	Other water-courses.....	27. XI. 1926	..	1 Sept.—31 Dec.	2
Kopparberg's län and Upsala län	R. Dal below Domnarvet within Kopparberg's län	15. V. 1926	..	1 Sept.—1 May	—
	R. Dal within Upsala län together with the river mouth	14. VIII. 1885	..	1 Sept.—31 Dec.	—
Östergötland's län	R. Motala, R. Söderköping, together with the remaining running waters with parts of the coast	11. IV. 1927	..	1 Oct.—31 Dec.	—
Kalmar län	The running water-courses of Kalmar län, together with the coast outside their mouths.....	7. III. 1932	50	16 Sept.—15 April	—
Gotland's län	The running water-courses of Gotland's län, together with the coast outside their mouths.....	7. IX. (13. IX.) 1933	..	1—31 Oct.	—
Blekinge län	Coast and Fresh-waters of Blekinge län, except R. Mörrum.....	28. X. 1933	50	16 Sept.—15 April	—
	R. Mörrum.....	do.	50	16 Sept.—end Feb.	—
Malmöhus län and Kristianstad's län	R. Helge.....	15. II. 1929	50	1 Sept.—31 Dec.	—
	Baltic coast of Kristianstad's län..	15. XI. 1934	50	—	—
	R. Rönne	30. XII. 1933	50	8 Aug.—end Feb.	1.5
	Coast line from Kullen Light—R. Vege, west coast of Kristianstad's län, together with the water-courses outflowing there.....	do.	50	8 Aug.—end Feb.	—
	R. Rå	26. V. 1934	30	15 Nov.—end Feb.	—
Halland's län	R. Lagan	12. VIII. 1919	50	16 Aug.—15 April	—
	R. Viskan.....	do.	50	1 Aug.—end Feb.	—

vince	Water Courses	Date	Minimum Size cm.		Close Season	Close Time days per week
d's län	Other water-courses with salmon..	12. VIII. 1919	50	15	Aug.—end Feb.	—
	Coast south of Klosterfjord, together with certain interior parts thereof	do.	50	1	Aug.—end Feb.	—
	Coast north of Klosterfjord.....	do.	50	16	July—end Feb.	—
rg's län hus län	The coast of the province north of the line south point of Bond—Ellö's jetty—Svanesund—Kålhättan, R. Säve, R. Kvistrum.....	29. IV. 1933	50	21	Aug.—end Feb.	—
	Coast south of above-mentioned line together with the running waters of the province except the above-named, together with rivers except R. Göta between Trollhätte fall, and the provincial boundary at Lärjeholm.....	do.	50	8	Aug.—end Feb.	—
	R. Göta from Trollhätte fall to the provincial boundary at Lärjeholm	14. VI. 1928	50	1	Sept.—end Feb.	—
rg's län	R. Göta above Trollhätte fall together with the outflows of L. Väner ..	31. XII. 1930	50	1	Sept.—1 March	—
	R. Slott below Hulta and R. Viskan below Kungsfors.....	31. XII. 1930	50	1	Sept.—1 March	—
	Other running water-courses.....	do.	50	1	Oct.—31 Dec.	—
nd's län, org's län ebro län	R. Svart, R. Let and R. Gullspång together with their outflows into L. Väner.....	31. XII. 1931	50[1])	15	Aug.—30 April	1.5
	R. Jössefors.....	31. XII. 1903	30	15	Aug.—30 April	1.5
	R. Klar and its mouth.....	4. IX. 1925	30	15	July—31 Dec.	1.5
	R. Nors.....	30. V. 1924	..	15	July—31 Dec.	1.5
	L. Väner except the above-mentioned outflows	24. III. 1908	30	1	Sept.—15 Oct.	—
	The other water-courses of Värmland	16. IX. 1929	50	1	Sept.—31 Dec.	—

n part of the R. Gullspång 30 cm.

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